

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

Vol. VII, No. 19. Whole No. 177. } NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1893. } Per Year, \$3.00. Per Copy, 10c.

Contents

REVIEWS OF THE WORLD.

| | |
|--|-----|
| POLITICAL. | |
| THE POLITICAL SITUATION | 489 |
| EX-SPEAKER REED. | |
| HAS CONGRESS THE RIGHT TO DEMONETIZE SILVER? | 490 |
| JAMES S. FISHER. | |
| THE TRUTH ABOUT SIAM | 490 |
| PAUL LEROY-BEAULIEU. | |
| SOCIOLOGICAL. | |
| THE CENSUS AND IMMIGRATION | 491 |
| HENRY CABOT LODGE. | |
| WITCHCRAFT | 492 |
| GEORG WINTER. | |
| THE JEW QUESTION | 493 |
| A. BECHAUX. | |
| EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART. | |
| POPULAR INSTRUCTION AND MORALITY | 494 |
| LUDGER ROSSIGNEUX. | |
| SCANDINAVIAN FIN DE SIECLE | 494 |
| OLA HANSSON. | |

| | | |
|---|-----|---------|
| LESSING AND GERMAN LITERATURE | 495 | |
| T. W. ROLLESTON. | | |
| SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY. | | |
| AMONG THE GORILLAS | 496 | |
| PROFESSOR R. L. GARNER. | | |
| RECENT SCIENCE—Ascending Meteor—Asiatic Cholera—Electricity in South America—Poisoned Arrows—The Production of Ozone—A Well of Frozen Air—Volatilization of Metals and Metallic Oxids | | 497-498 |
| RELIGIOUS. | | |
| THE CANON OF THE NEW TESTAMENT | 498 | |
| LONDON QUARTERLY. | | |
| ANTI-SEMITISM | 499 | |
| CESARE LOMBR0SO. | | |
| SUMMARY OF PERIODICAL LITERATURE | | 500-501 |

BOOKS AND BOOK-WRITERS.

| | |
|---|-----|
| A NEW ROMANCE BY GEN. LEW WALLACE | 502 |
| A NEW LIFE OF THOMAS JEFFERSON | 503 |
| NOTES AND COMMENTS | 503 |
| BOOKS OF THE WEEK | 503 |

THE PRESS.

EFFECT OF REPEAL.

| | |
|--|---------|
| The Way of Deliverance at Hand—Will Not Cure—The Effect Exaggerated—An Immediate Improvement—The Clouds Are Clearing Away—The Monetary Crisis Passed—Will Restore Confidence in Europe—Don't Expect Too Much—Banks Resume—"A Handsome Send-Off"—Fix the Tariff Also—"Bimetallism Our Salvation"—A Surrender to England—Will Not Hurt Silver—The President's Influence—The West Will Retaliate. | 504-505 |
| POWDERLY'S OPEN LETTER TO GROVER CLEVELAND | 505 |

THE HOME-RULE BILL.

| | |
|---|---------|
| Injustice to Ireland—Gladstone's Speech—What Next?—A Triumph for the Grand Old Man—An Advance Toward Federation—Democracy <i>versus</i> the House of Lords—The Attack on the House of Lords | 506-507 |
|---|---------|

LABOR DAY.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Of Little Significance—Workingman's Day—The Dignity of Labor—Protect Labor—The Lesson of the Day—The Workingman's Fight | 507 |
|---|-----|

WORLD'S FAIR CONGRESSES.

| | |
|--|-----|
| The Jewish Congress—The Negro Congress—Parliament of Religions | 508 |
| CURRENT EVENTS | 508 |


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VOL. VII., No. 19.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1893.

WHOLE NUMBER, 177.

Published Weekly by the
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 18 and 20 Astor Place, New York.
London: 44 Fleet Street. Toronto: 11 Richmond Street, West.
Subscription price, \$3.00 per year. Single Copies, 10 cents.
Entered at New York Post Office as Second-Class Matter.

Renewals.—Two weeks after the receipt of a remittance, the extension of the subscription will be indicated by the yellow label on the wrapper.
Discontinuances.—The publishers must positively receive notice by letter or postal-card, whenever a subscriber wishes his paper discontinued.

The articles in the Review Department are not excerpts, but condensations of the original articles specially re-written by the editors of THE LITERARY DIGEST. The articles from Foreign Periodicals are prepared by our own Translators.

Reviews of the World.

POLITICAL.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION.

EX-SPEAKER REED.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in
The North American Review, New York, September.

IT is a very unfortunate thing for the country that the Democratic Party, in its inexperience of responsibilities, should continue its custom, born of thirty years' exile, of charging to the Republican Party all the things which happen. Even the presence of a majority of 145, almost twice as large as the whole Republican force, has not prevented the New England Democrat from charging the non-repeal of the Act, called the Sherman Act, to his party enemies of the House. If the Sherman Act has not proved a remedy for the situation of 1890, or rather having been the solution of the impending questions of that perplexing time, has ceased to be for the good of the country, why spend time in being extra wise after an event, when the real question is of being moderately wise at the present time? The one fact that John Sherman deemed the Act of 1890 the wisest Act which could be passed in 1890 is an important and controlling fact. While Mr. Sherman was arranging the terms of the Act of 1890 the very men who now confuse the issue by blame of him either applauded or assumed the indifference of irresponsibility. What we ought to be having now is not a discussion of the causes of the Sherman Act, but discussions as to the causes of the present condition of affairs.

It is most unfortunate that the difficulties of this country should be made more afflictive by attempts to make party capital, when the real wealth of the country is in jeopardy.

Another misfortune to the country is the attempt, in the interests of partisanship, to saddle upon this one Act, all the events which are now in process of happening. Just ask yourself what ought to be the effect of the possession of the country by a party which demands Free Trade, and State Banks, and in general a complete reversal of the National policy of three decades. Add to this the other fact, that the leaders of the new occupation of legislative halls were known free-silver men. Let it be further supposed that the only hope of reforming these gentlemen by a virtuous President, superior to his party, was in the distribution of Federal patronage on that system of merit which regards a Congressional vote as unassailable by money, but open to the proper distribution of money. Would a sensible man expect that business would run smoothly with its finances in the hands of men who have adopted every vagary of currency that has ever been promulgated? Would

he expect that manufacturers would calmly go on manufacturing goods when changes in the tariff might convert the storehouse of product into a magazine of disaster? Would not the sensible man curtail his manufactures and diminish his business? If he would not of himself, the banks would soon teach him the lesson. Diminished credits, and the hoarding of bank-notes by scared citizens would soon cut off his resources.

Supposing the Democratic Party cannot achieve Free Trade, and there are even suspicions that it never meant to do so, even though that doctrine be in the platform with all the power of the most definite human language; make your utmost deduction for the conservatism of office and responsibility; make it, also, in due measure, for the lying nature of platforms and promises, and yet we have the most powerful residuum of distrust ever left to harass a nation. No human being, not even the Democratic Party itself, can tell what that party will do; hence, all that business can do is to call a halt. The Democratic Party has come into power under a solemn pledge, put into the amplest language, to abolish Protection; it has, by a large majority, in convention assembled rejected any compromise, and ordered the system of Protection to the rear. Now, it so happens that the greater part of the business of this country for the last thirty years has been based on Protection. The house we have lived in for thirty years has been ordered to be demolished. Is there any wonder that there is a commotion, that everybody is moving out his furniture, and having his baggage strapped?

But after you have made all the deductions you can make from the demands of the Democratic platform; after you have made all the allowances you can make for the change of heart, and all the changes which will result from the effect of the action of business men or their representatives, there still remains the great cause of the present depression and the disasters which are to follow. The great cause of the present depression is that nobody knows what will happen to the business interests of the country. Not even the Democrats of the highest caste know. From one end of the country to the other there is only ignorance of the future and distrust.

The fact of the attitude of the party in power towards the tariff is one which was persistently ignored at the commencement of this downfall of prices. All sorts of events had prominence, but never that. People have almost forgotten that we were in great agitation because the gold in the Treasury had got below the \$100,000,000 mark. To-day that is entirely forgotten. Doubtless, the issue of bonds, and the assurance that all moneys of the Government should be kept on a level, would have done us good, and lessened the swiftness of the fall, but it would have been only palliative. So, too, with the Sherman Act, so called. Unquestionably, our financial situation is not a good one; but the great misfortune connected with it has been the determination of the Democratic Party to fasten upon that Act all the misfortune of the entire situation.

But we are not only in bad shape on account of the Silver Act, but there are threatening dangers of a financial as well as economical character from the Democratic possession of power. Their platform contains a positive promise to repeal the tax on State-Bank circulation. To repeal the Silver Act of 1890, and put in the place of National banks a set of State banks would be a wretched substitution.

When the purchase-clause of the Sherman Act is disposed

of, we must dispose of the uncertainties of our banking system, our currency, and our economic basis of living. In order to do that satisfactorily we must have a vigorous participation on the part of the people. Let no individual believe that at the last election he finished his duty to his country. If every man still continues to exert upon those who represent him, his full measure of influence, even a victorious party may be made to refrain from deeds which the awakened sense of the people deems would be injurious to the country.

HAS CONGRESS THE RIGHT TO DEMONETIZE SILVER?

JAMES S. FISHER.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in

The American Journal of Politics, New York, September.

ON July 9, 1778, the thirteen colonies entered into "Articles of Confederation," the first Article of which declared "That the Style of this Confederacy shall be the United States of America." In the second Article it is declared that "Each State retains its sovereignty, freedom, and independence, and every power, jurisdiction, and right, which is not by this Confederation expressly delegated to the United States in Congress assembled."

An early and careful attention to the establishing of a monetary system for the country, became a matter of first importance. To this end, in the Articles of Confederation it is declared that "the United States in Congress assembled also shall have the sole and exclusive right and power of regulating the alloy and value of coin struck by their authority, or by that of the respective States." That left the several States with full power to coin money and make it a tender in payment of debts, subject only to the power of the United States in Congress assembled, of "regulating the alloy and value of the coin." Thus stood the relative power of the several States and the United States in regard to coining money, until the adoption of the Constitution of the United States in 1787. But the Constitution changed but little the powers of Congress held under the Articles of Confederation on the money question. The power was expressed in short, clear, concise, and unmistakable language. It was simply "The Congress shall have power to coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin." It was a rare power, coupled with no interest, and without discretion. Mining for gold and silver is as legitimate a business as raising wheat and corn. Congress has not proposed to limit the supply of bread, and why should it attempt to limit the supply of money which buys bread. The right to do one under the Constitution is just as apparent as the right to do the other.

Congress has no power except that which is expressly delegated to the United States by the Constitution, and the respective States possess all the powers not delegated to the United States by the Constitution, nor prohibited by it to the States. The Government of the United States can claim no powers which are not granted to it by the Constitution.

But the Constitution made great and vital changes as to the powers of the State in the coinage of money. The Constitution declares that "no State shall coin money, emit bills of credit, or make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in the payment of debts." It strips the State of all power over the currency of the country, and declares gold and silver coin, without distinction, legal tender, but Congress must coin the money and regulate its value. In that respect the law of Congress is supreme and may establish any ratio between gold and silver, but cannot demonetize either gold or silver.

For the sake of uniformity in the appearance and value of the coins, the thirteen States surrendered the power to coin money to Congress. The States never would have deprived themselves of the power to coin money and then confine themselves to gold and silver as money, unless Congress was

bound by the Constitution to do the coining. If Congress refuses to coin money for the State or for the people, no State can be made to suffer by a tyrannical majority in Congress, for the State may declare any foreign coin a tender in payment of debts. If Congress has the Constitutional power to demonetize silver, it may demonetize gold as well. And if it can demonetize either, it may demonetize both.

The Constitution of the United States has placed the country on a gold and silver basis without distinction of metals, and no power of Congress can change it without a change in the Constitution.

But Congress, in 1873, passed a Law prohibiting the coinage of silver dollars, and limiting their debt-paying value to sums of five dollars. That Law has since been denominated "the crime of 1873," but while none can believe that those comprising the Legislative and Executive branches of our Government can be anything but high-minded, honorable, and patriotic men, yet the majority apparently believe that the Law of 1873 was a great mistake and the direct cause of present financial troubles. They believe that a violation of the Constitution always results in disaster; that by the Law of 1873 Congress violated a provision of the Constitution, by refusing to execute a power in behalf of the State, which the State had a right to do for itself, but surrendered that power to Congress on the implied condition that Congress should execute that power; that it invaded the constitutional rights of a State in nullifying a State Law declaring silver coin a tender in payment of debts; that it depreciated and attempted to destroy silver money, which is the money of the people, while the policy of the Government has always been to pay its creditors in gold coin, thereby taking "from him that hath not," and giving "to him that hath."

THE TRUTH ABOUT SIAM.

PAUL LEROY-BEAULIEU.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in

Economiste Francais, Paris, July.

THE lack of foresight in successive Governments of ours has allowed the growth of a Mekong question which ought never to have existed. The Mekong is a river the importance of which has been revealed by French explorers. No one in Europe, were it not for the boldness, the ingenuity, the glorious acts, and interesting narratives of our adventurers, would know of, or care a fig for, the Mekong.

The name of the river was in geographies, and was found on old maps, but that was all. It was thought to be a watercourse which, during nearly its entire length, flowed through Annam and Cambodia. I have before me an atlas of 1868. At that time we were in possession of Lower Cochinchina, and we did not occupy any great part of it. Well, on the map of Asia in this atlas of 1868, which, in the condition of colonial indifference in which we were then, reproduced with impartiality current notions, the Mekong is put down as a stream running through the middle of Annam. Through the greater part of the river, Annam is marked as extending on both sides of it. In fact, Siam ought to restore to us not only the left bank of the river, but several important provinces on the right bank, some of which belonged traditionally to Annam and others, also traditionally, to Cambodia.

We have allowed our vassals to be despoiled. That is the kind of people we are. In daily life we give but slight heed to the protection of our rights. Our agents notify us that encroachments are being made on our territories, it may be those on the Mekong in Asia, or at Touat and Taflet in Africa, or perhaps in Madagascar. We remain tranquil. We allow the evil to increase. Usurpers, barbarous people, taking our carelessness for weakness, intrude on us more and more. Then, all at once, we find ourselves in presence of facts of such gravity that we perceive not only our interests to be in

danger, but our national honor to be at stake; we suddenly comprehend that this policy of letting things slide along cannot continue, and, by reason of not having settled the difficulties at their beginning, we have a grave matter on our hands.

This is what foreigners, and especially the English, call French levity. There is, indeed, levity on our part, only it is not where foreigners think they find it. Our levity consists, not in the energy which, when pushed to the wall, we show in reclaiming our rights, but in the negligence with which we allow them to be infringed on, or threatened little by little during a series of years.

Such is our character. I do not say that it is the best in the world. I wish that it might be corrected. It is the character of a people naturally sweet-tempered, of a good fellow, if you choose so to say, who endures for a long time bad pleasantries, not without feeling them, nevertheless, but who one fine day finds that the measure is full, and ends by getting angry, avenging in the twinkling of an eye all the stings he has borne through carelessness rather than with patience.

The barbarian world is destined, within no long time, to fall under the control of European peoples; the business is, in fact, already three-fourths done. Only the two Oriental Empires, China and Japan, both solidly constituted, will escape. To aim to control these two would show a lack of sense; they are regularly organized States, with a national life. But, outside of China and Japan and some Mussulman countries like Persia and different small States of Arabia, I do not see that there is any place in the world for barbarian States. Siam can hold her ground, however, but only on condition of living compact, pacific, and neutral between her two powerful neighbors, England and France.

We have been charged with an intention to conquer Siam. Some colonists in an exalted state of mind have, in *interviews*, manifested ambitions of that kind. They do not understand our intentions at all, and French public opinion is quite indifferent to such a conquest.

On the other hand, we cling strongly to that part of Indo-China we have conquered. Foreigners, who have seen Tonquin used as a plank in an electoral platform against the Government, have but a slight perception of the state of opinion in France. Tonquin is to-day in some sort a favorite of public opinion, and in the Chambers a very small number of Socialists only would vote in favor of abandoning it. We shall, therefore, maintain all the rights that Annam and Cambodia have in the valley of the Mekong. As to wishing to annex Siam; that is another matter. For that we have no desire. We prefer that Siam remain an independent State. The part of Indo-China which belongs to us, with the Mekong as a limit, is sufficient for our activity and will be sufficient for centuries to come.

There has been attributed to us an intention to control the Mekong in order to deprive the English of a direct river-route to China. No idea could be more inexact. In the first place, the Mekong is far from being navigable through its whole extent. To do away with the rapids would require enormous work. Moreover, it would be a water-route of terrible length. Finally, the Mekong cannot be an international river, since its mouth and all its lower course, for several hundred miles, is through Cambodian or Cochinese territory on both banks.

As every one knows, we have a water-route towards China much shorter, and which can be improved at a small expense: that is the Song-Koi, or Red River, which flows through Tonquin.

No design hostile to England animates us in this affair of Siam. We make claims against a usurper; we demand the property of our vassals. We have the strongest interest in living in harmony with England, just as she has the most serious interest in living in friendship with us. By putting no obstacle in the way of our taking possession of the left bank of the Mekong, England would facilitate the establishment of a pacific and settled government in Indo-China.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

THE CENSUS AND IMMIGRATION.

HENRY CABOT LODGE.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in
The Century Magazine, New York, September.

THE race-changes among the immigrants to this country, the growth of the total immigration, and its effects upon our rates of wages and the quality of our citizenship, have resulted in a strong and growing feeling in favor of restricting immigration, or of endeavoring, at least, to exclude the most undesirable elements among the immigrants.

The movement in favor of restriction proceeds on two grounds: First, that immigration is not only excessive, but that its quality is deteriorating; and, second, that there is a large body of very undesirable immigration, which ought to be shut out, because it tends to lower the quality of our citizenship, and, by the introduction of a very low class of labor, tends, also, to reduce unduly and dangerously American rates of wages.

Upon the points which touch the quality of the immigration, the Census of 1890, throws a good deal of light, and affords some interesting and suggestive comparisons.

The total white population of the United States, in 1890, was 54,983,890, divided as follows:

| | |
|------------------------|------------|
| Native parentage..... | 34,358,348 |
| Foreign parentage..... | 11,503,675 |
| Foreign-born..... | 9,121,867 |

Expressed in percentages of the total white population in the United States, the division is as follows:

| | |
|------------------------|--------------|
| Native parentage..... | 62 per cent. |
| Foreign parentage..... | 21 " |
| Foreign-born..... | 17 " |

The proportion of undesirable elements in these divisions can be shown, in part, by a comparison of these percentages with those of like divisions in the criminal and pauper classes. Of the convicts in penitentiaries 48 per cent. are of native parentage, while 52 per cent. are of foreign birth and parentage; or, in other words, while persons of foreign birth furnish a little more than one-third of the total white population of the country, they furnish more than one-half of the criminals.

Of juvenile delinquents 39 per cent. are of native parentage, and 61 per cent. of foreign birth or parentage. That is to say, persons of foreign birth or parentage are a little more than one-third of our population, and yet they furnish nearly two-thirds of our juvenile delinquents, the inmates of reformatories.

Of the paupers in almshouses 41 per cent. are of native parentage, and 59 per cent. of foreign birth and parentage, and of the 59 per cent. of paupers of foreign origin only 8 per cent. are born in this country. This is startling. The foreign-born constitute only 17 per cent. of our total white population,—in round numbers about a sixth,—and yet they furnish *over half of all the paupers in almshouses throughout the country.*

The Census of 1890 has no statistics in regard to the defective classes, so that we are unable to get any light from it upon the physical conditions of our immigrants during the last ten years. It is, therefore, possible to make comparisons only between the foreign-born of 1880 and the foreign-born of 1890 in the criminal, delinquent, and pauper classes. The following table gives the comparison between the percentages:

| | 1880. | 1890. |
|---|-------|-------|
| Percentages of foreign-born to total white population.. | 15.4 | 17 |
| Prisoners in penitentiaries and jails.. | 30 | 28 |
| Paupers in almshouses..... | 38 | 51 |
| Juvenile delinquents..... | 10 | 14.5 |

It will be seen that the percentage of criminals of foreign

birth has fallen off slightly in the last ten years, but, on the other hand, the number of juvenile delinquents of foreign birth has increased four and a half per cent. since 1880. In these two classes there has been, comparatively speaking, no marked change of percentages; but when we come to paupers in almshouses we find a very different result. While the percentage of our foreign-born inhabitants to the total white population has increased only about two per cent., the number of paupers of foreign birth in our almshouses has increased thirteen per cent.

There seems to be little need of comment upon these facts and figures, which speak for themselves only too plainly. Something ought to be done, and done at once, to restrict, or at least sift thoroughly, an immigration which furnishes more than half our paupers, while it supplies only one-sixth of our total white population. There can be no reasonable doubt, moreover, judging from these facts, that if we had the means of comparison, it would appear that the defective classes, the insane and the physically disabled among the immigrants, had increased in like ratio with the paupers.

These are facts which may well give us pause, and they disclose conditions which, if continued, will have graver and worse effects upon our people and our future welfare than all other public questions now engaging the public attention would have together. Whatever may be said on the general question of foreign immigration, it is beyond question that it is not only our right but our plain, imperative, and very immediate duty to protect ourselves against the immigration of criminals, and also against this steadily-swelling stream of pauperism which fills our almshouses, places upon our tax-payers burdens which should be borne by other nations, and introduces among us an ever-increasing element of deterioration in the general quality of our citizenship. More legislation is needed, and needed at once, to exclude, if nothing more, the criminal and pauper classes now being thrust upon us in large numbers by Europe.

WITCHCRAFT.

GEORG WINTER.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in
Die Gartenlaube, Leipzig, Heft 17.

IN the effort to cut ourselves adrift from the point of view in which we have grown up lies the chief difficulty in forming an unbiased judgment of past events and conditions. Especially difficult would it be for us children of a cultured and enlightened age to adjust ourselves to the ideas of an earlier age in respect of those phenomena which have their roots grounded in superstition. We are in the habit of regarding with a species of sovereign contempt the relics of superstition which, in certain localities, have persisted down to our own day, and we find it difficult to realize that these relics actually are relics—relics of an age in which what we with fuller light call superstition was held with absolute conviction, not merely by the lower strata of society, but also by the spiritual and moral leaders.

That these relics of the superstitions of the past persist still, and not only among the lower classes, but even among some who ought to belong to the intellectual leaders of society, was emphasized with terrible distinctness in the much-talked-of "casting out of devils," which was recently taken in hand by a Catholic divine for the relief of a professedly possessed boy. It was like being translated into another world when we read the account of the judicial inquiry which arose out of the infamous occurrence. Truly, it was a most lamentable anachronism. At the same time it shows us how persistently the forces of darkness retain their hold, even in an age of enlightened scientific progress, and the fact should serve to make us more tolerant of like occurrences in an age permeated with superstitious beliefs; especially when we reflect that in the

progress of enlightenment and scientific culture, much that we regard as unquestionable truth to-day, will, in its turn also, be relegated to the limbo of exploded superstitions. Science and superstition are but two modes of interpretation of phenomena. The greater the field covered by the former, the more limited the area in which the latter retains a foothold. It is precisely in those departments which our scientific knowledge fails to solve and explain, that superstition asserts its sway. The lower the plane of scientific culture the greater the tendency to ascribe the inexplicable to supernatural influences.

To this tendency it is that we must ascribe the horrible phenomena of witchcraft in the past centuries. The conditions of the age were all favorable to its origin. It was an age in which religious problems occupied men's minds to the general exclusion of all other subjects. The witch-superstition is not referable to the dark Middle Ages, but had its origin or outburst in the much-belauded age of humanitarianism and the Renaissance; the century of the disintegration of the old and the establishment of the Reformed Church. In the same age in which a distinguished body of enlightened men engaged in the study of the humanities with enthusiastic zeal, in which art and science entered on a career of brilliant development, there flamed aloft in Germany the funeral pyres of the unfortunate victims of this horrible delusion. This coexistence of a lofty, intellectual culture, with a horrible and fatal superstition seems, at first glance, almost incomprehensible; but it is really in the one-sidedness of this intellectual culture that we find the explanation of the apparent contradiction. It is precisely because the leading spirits of the age devoted themselves so exclusively to supernatural problems, that they lost their hold of the fundamental data of the science of the material world. Lost in supersensual problems they were disposed, even in the ordinary affairs of life, to recognize the constant interposition and control of supernatural powers and forces. Who does not know how thoroughly Luther himself was permeated with a conviction of the actual bodily existence and unholy activity of Satan! How, in spite of his lofty ethical outlook, he regarded the struggle with the evil principle to which he was opposed, not as a spiritual combat, but as a direct conflict with the principle of evil personified in the Evil One. This was the orthodox creed of Luther's day. In this age of intense religious fervor all exceptional misfortunes were universally attributed to the malevolent influence of the Devil; and it was but a short step to the belief that the Devil employs suitable human agency for the furtherance of his schemes.

Even in these terrible times of superstitious excitement there were not wanting calm, thoughtful men who endeavored to throw doubt upon the whole current views of witchcraft, but their voices were drowned in the popular tumult. And when at length the Holy See fulminated the notorious book, "The Witchhammer," setting forth all the deviltries of sorcerers and witches in their full light, it would have been regarded as little less than blasphemy to have doubted. Witchcraft was an established fact not to be disputed or questioned, but to be dealt with according to its merits. Witches and wizards were in the service of the Evil One, to whom they had already sold themselves.

It is impossible, then, to appreciate too highly the enlightened, courageous men who first sought to stem the tide of this universal mania. Until recently this historical service was generally ascribed to the Jesuit Friedrich von Spee; and, in truth, the services he rendered to humanity by his courageous opposition to all churchly authority in this matter, can hardly be overestimated. But the honor of being the first in this spiritual warfare which continued to be fought out for a century after Spee's death, can no longer be accorded to him. According to the researches of Professor Bing, of Bonner, there were two champions who entered the dangerous arena

long before Spee. These were the Nieder-Rhine physician Johann Meyer (born 1515 or 1516), and the Heidelberg professor of mathematics, Hermann Wittekind (pseudonym, Augustin Lercheimer, born 1522).

Nothing can well throw a clearer light on the influence of the spirit of the age on even its most enlightened members than the fact that even these enlightened champions of humanity, never for a moment disputed the existence of witches and wizards, and were strictly orthodox in the matter of the Evil One. Naturally enough, too, when the influence of the Spirit of the Age is accorded due recognition, their opposition was theological not scientific. They started from the fundamental maxim that the Devil could do nothing without God's consent. In this way the Church was cleverly involved in a paradox, and the persecutor's hand stayed while science was slowly but surely extending her domain, and no less surely though slowly elevating humanity to a higher plane.

THE JEW QUESTION.

A. BÉCHAUX.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in
Le Correspondant, Paris, August.

IN the Salon des Champs-Élysées is to be found a most touching allegory in three pictures. That upon the left depicts a group of countrymen, with open, happy faces. The next picture shows a person of a different type among them, a man with a shrewd, sharp, lurking expression in his face. This man is evidently carrying on some business with the peasants, for money is changing hands. In the third picture the peasants look upon their home for the last time, and one of them, a hoary-headed old man, utters a terrible curse against an unseen enemy. The whole is entitled "The Sale of Alsace." Any one who is aware of the large number of Jews living among the peasants of the Upper Rhine will at once acknowledge that these paintings depict a terrible reality. It opens our eyes to the importance of the Jew question.

Usury, money-lending for the sake of interest, the trade in money generally, as well as all speculation, has been for a long time past mainly in the hands of this marvelous race. And in spite of all opposition to them, in the face of hard laws intended to lessen their number and influence, they have managed to thrive. Three causes have made it possible for them to hold their own among the nations, since they have been driven out of Canaan: the marriage law, the law regarding work, and the religious law.

With regard to the question of populating the world, the Jewish race has resolutely followed the command given in Holy Scripture: "Increase and multiply." They do not believe that the increase of the human race is a peril, and, according to the Talmud, the increase regulates itself. In the bosom of his family the Jew developed and strengthened himself. It was his refuge, his sanctuary when persecuted; during all the ages in which he was deprived of the rights of a citizen, he consoled himself in his family with the Sabbath-prayer, "Almighty God, thou art my hope, in Thee I confide, and with Thee I fear naught."

The law that man should labor has been rigorously observed by the Jews, but only with regard to trade. They have always preferred this kind of work; it favors the exclusion demanded by their laws, and the riches acquired in this way could be easily carried with them in times of persecution. But the greatest force by which the Jews have thrived is their religion. It has assured their existence. By written and oral instruction they have succeeded in forming their young after the same pattern, generation after generation. The Talmud was compiled as late as the Second Century of our era, in the reign of Antoninus Pius. Rabbi Juda feared that the Jews would gradually forget the bonds which held them together, and he obtained permission from the Emperor to call an assembly of

Jewish divines. Their work consisted of gathering in writing those traditions and regulations which had hitherto been perpetuated only by verbal instruction, as the name of the book, *Mishna*, implies. On every page of the Talmud a characteristic distinction is drawn between the Jew and the non-Jew. To the evangelical maxim, "Love each other," and "Love thy neighbor as thyself," the Talmud opposes, in cautious language, the Rabbinical maxim, "The goods and the lives of the idolatrous are at the discretion of the children of Israel"; and though innumerable sentences demand justice, charity, and help for the Jews, it is prohibited to practise such virtues with regard to infidels.

I have read and reread the Talmud, not second-hand through the pamphlets which ridicule it, but the book itself, in the edition by Moses Schwab, a learned Israelite, whose work permits a comparison between the two authorized versions of Jerusalem and Babylon. In the book *Berakoth*, Chap. ix., 3. (Talmud of Jerusalem) it is written that a Jew may adopt another religion, if he does so for any other reason than through conviction. As long as he remains a Jew in heart and thought, he may adopt publicly the creed of the country in which he lives. In *Berakoth* i., 1 (Talmud of Babylon) it is written that if only the Israelite repeats the 137th Psalm three times a day very determinedly, he will be sure to participate in the future life. Rather an easy way for thieves and rascals to settle their accounts with the Almighty! In *Kethonboth*, i., assisting a Christian on the Sabbath is prohibited, but one may help a Jew. And I could cite other texts which, commented upon as they are in the synagogues, form a *triste* commentary on the Israelitish conscience. It is permitted to the Jew to profit by the mistakes of the non-Jew, to retain objects which a Christian has lost, to make profit by usury, to despoil the infidel and diminish his strength in every way.

It must, indeed, be acknowledged that more than one Israelite does not hesitate to repudiate the Talmud. But this is not the case with the Jews inhabiting Lorraine, Alsace, Poland, Baden, Bavaria, Hungary, Russia, and Switzerland.

It is easy to understand why the Jews settled in the rich cities. But why have they, in the Nineteenth Century, penetrated into the rural districts? Since the peasants have been freed from the slavery of serfdom, they have become an easy prey to the Jews. The small farmer in need of money is easily led to borrow 500 florins or 500 roubles from the Jew, with the understanding that he will return 550 the next year. He is not, perhaps, able to pay at the appointed time, but the Jew obligingly waits another year if the note is made for 600. From that time forward the peasant is ruined. He may struggle hopelessly for some time, and pay the interest, but sooner or later he falls a victim to the Jew, who becomes proprietor of the land. In 1880 no less than 20,000 small holdings passed into the hands of the Jewish creditors in Hungary. In Alsace-Lorraine, a land of extremely small holdings, the peasant naturally becomes an easy prey to the relentless usurer.

Hard laws have been enacted against the Jews; they have even been punished with expulsion for marrying without the permission of the authorities. But usury has been their most effective form of revenge. Experience has shown that the Jews thrive best among a feeble, self-sufficient, improvident race. Can this be applied to the French? Suppose that we are a politic people, a people much in love with our country, and, from a moral point of view, the most severe, chaste, and reserved. Even then we must acknowledge that, from an economic point of view, we are very much disorganized, and that explains the preponderance of the Jews in operations on the exchange. Through the business of money-lending they will become dangerous to us. In the Mosaic law, Deut. xix., it is prohibited to the Israelite to lend usuriously to his brother. Some Rabbinical writers in the Talmud only say that one *may* rob the uncircumcised; others say that the Jews *ought* to do so. In Germany also the usurer is nearly always a Jew. This has given rise to the *Bauern-Vereine* or Farmers' Unions, which undertake to defend their members in any law court in a case of usury.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

POPULAR INSTRUCTION AND MORALITY.

LUDGER ROSSIGNEUX.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in
Revue Bleue, Paris, August 5.

OPEN schools, it has been said, and you will close prisons; fill heads, and you will no longer have to cut them off. These pretended axioms are destined to become cruelly ironical paradoxes. The most carefully compiled statistics demonstrate that instruction is not a guarantee of morality, since criminality has been increasing for some years in disquieting proportions, among the young people who have had the benefit of our latest school methods. There are fewer unlettered persons, there are more perverted souls; abuse of confidence, swindling, rape, and even murder and assassination have not retreated before the diffusion of light. It may be said, on the contrary, that these crimes have found in instruction a precious auxiliary, an arm with which to attack the social state, with the greatest number of chances of success and the smallest sum of risks to run. This, then, is the condition of things. Society has made considerable efforts and consented to enormous sacrifices in order to spread primary instruction, and has not obtained the expected effects. The theories are condemned by their results. The orators and makers of systems have been well cuffed by the facts. Young Frenchmen, from fifteen to twenty, know more than their grandfathers, but are of less worth. Am I then in favor of closing the schools, and going back to the state of nature? Far from it.

Crime is the manifestation of egotism at its maximum of intensity; it is the abnormal, monstrous passion of the I under all its forms; it is the individual at war with society; it is a return to the savage state. Now, whatever opinion you entertain about moral liberty, whether you think that the will is really free or that our actions are the result of forces which are in us but are not ourselves, such as heredity, the state of our health, temperament, agents exterior to us, and so on, we are still forced to recognize that intellectual and moral education exercises no mean influence over the direction our lives take. If, then, crime is egotism, the education of childhood should be carried on with a view to a large and fertile development of the disinterested sentiments which are in germ in every human soul, and the programmes of study should be elaborated with this aim. This can be done, I believe, without interfering in the least with studies of which the object is pure utility, by cultivating the æsthetic and moral faculties of the child. It is possible to have in the primary class of the smallest village something which corresponds to what one properly called "the humanities" in secondary instruction, that is, to give the child a "liberal education" in the true sense of that term.

I am convinced that an intelligent master, without fear of not being understood, can speak to his young pupils of the harmonies of the universe; can lift their thoughts, by gradual ascent, to the directing thought of the world; can make them feel that they have in themselves two things: matter and spirit; that the spirit is free, responsible for its destiny, the artisan of its own happiness or unhappiness; can show them that the principal condition of human life and of its progress, is to perform, each at his own post, the task which falls to him, with courage, with a patient will, with dignity; can lead them to understand that besides duties imposed on them by the laws, there is a sphere in which activity moves freely—the sphere of love, of devotion, of sacrifice.

I would soften the dryness of this philosophical and moral instruction by æsthetic instruction. Art would be represented in my programme. I would hang on the walls of the school-room good engravings of the masterpieces of great artists.

Instruction in the elements of drawing and music would aid in inspiring a love of equilibrium, of symmetry, of harmony.

I recognize easily that to bring philosophy and æsthetics within the comprehension of children is a difficult and delicate task. Would it be calumniating a large number of instructors to suppose them incapable of such a task? Though the question be answered in the negative, it would not be an accusation; for if they are unequal to their mission, as I understand it, the fault is not in themselves, but in the nature of the examinations which open to them their careers. A candidate for a place of instructor is not examined as to his mental qualities, his judgment, his pedagogic aptitudes, his capacity for drawing a moral lesson from the smallest facts, his talent for giving instruction which is truly alive and vivifying, but simply as the servile interpreter of books which professionals compose "for the use of schools."

It is, then, the master on whom will turn the course of instruction I point out. Everything depends on him. People imagine that a well-written book of morality or rhetoric suffices to make a good instructor. The fact is, that the best book of instruction is of but slight use, unless it be interpreted by an able master. A lesson thus given from a book is but the pale image of a foreign thought, lacking in accent, in originality, in variety. If the scholars go to sleep over it, can they be blamed? If, however, the master, penetrated with an idea, impregnated with feeling, speaks out of his own mind and soul, that is, if he thinks and feels what he says, then all is changed; the scholars, in place of an "author," "find a man," and this man interests these little men; he is no longer a phonograph which lets fall the phrases learned by heart; a sort of magnetic current is established between the master and his disciples, which turns all these intellects in the direction of his thought and makes all their hearts beat in unison with his.

Finally, there is an important question. Should society entrust to a young man a work which requires so much maturity of mind and character? It is often almost a child whom we elevate to the function of teacher of children, when there is need of an accomplished man, that is to say, irreproachable in his dress, his manners, his life, preaching by example on all occasions. Scholars refractory to syntax are very much awake, if they can discover in their master the slightest contradiction between his words and his conduct.

Let me say, in conclusion, what has already been in the mind of all my readers, that it will not be possible to have such educators as I have described until the position of educator has been made enviable and envied. We have not the right to ask for a man of impeccable virtue, of extensive erudition, with the knowledge of a psychologist, the tact of a director of conscience, the dress and language of a man of the world, and offer him in exchange a pecuniary situation which affords him just enough to keep his children from starving, and a moral situation which is sometimes wholly without independence. Under present conditions, we are very fortunate in getting instructors as good as those we have.

SCANDINAVIAN FIN DE SIÈCLE.

OLA HANSSON.

Translated and Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in
Die Nation, Berlin, August 12.

IN Scandinavia at this moment, life and literature are alike ebbing strongly. One who has participated in the literary achievements of the last twenty years, feels at this moment a chilling sensation such as one, after the glowing warmth of a premature spring day, experiences at the approach of night. The new and inspiring ideas imported from Europe in the seventies, aroused the native poetic talent to new life. Now ideas and talents are both used up without having given birth to any triumphant new culture; and, as the clouds roll by in the cold, still gloaming, one sees that nothing remains, save much costly, but somewhat damaged wreckage, some fragments

of finely-worked gold and polished granite—the dozen enduring poetic works in which the native temperament, under the imported stimulus, has found self-expression. For the rest, the movement has been followed by a numbness, such as was never experienced before the spectacle was set in motion. Where, for example, has the idea of the liberty of the sexes, so much preached about in the new literature, led us? Where? At this moment a Swedish officer of rank is perambulating the country, delivering lectures in every town, and enlisting men who pledge themselves to abstain from alcohol and women! And what has the second idea of religious tolerance and irreligious view of life produced? From the Swedish Court down, the pietist propaganda is urged with a recklessness and by such exceptional means, as to have aroused severe criticism. This pietism is a sort of reaction in the upper ranks. So downright grotesque is the change which presents itself! The causes may be sought in the fact that the source from which Scandinavia drew her inspiration two decades ago was no deep perennial spring, but a mere surface flow, wanting strength to burst the ice-crust which enthralled her.

What I wrote recently about modern French literature* applies in a still higher degree to young Scandinavia. The writings of recent years are like brooklets which lose themselves in the desert sands. A certain yearning, in very young persons, betrays itself in the North, but it is the result rather of dissatisfaction than of any inner seething of new ideals. One yearns for something new, because it is felt that the old is dead. It is true that since 1870 there has been an attempt to grapple with the most recent problems, especially with Nietzscheism, but without lasting results.

The Swedes develop themselves more distinctly on the lines of their proper national characteristics. They were always adventurers rather than poets, reveling in dreams of action rather than indulging in fantasies of artistic creation. The North is weary of literature: little is written and still less is read. The Dane vegetates; the Swede is content to live and let live; it is only in Norway that the folk make any display of vital force, and this is perhaps because the political struggle for separation has roused their latent energies into action.

It is true that this great struggle has found no direct expression in poetry. Indeed, it is wonderful that the younger Norwegian poets seek no inspiration in the theme. What glorious songs might not Bjørnsen have sung about it in the fire of his youth! Even so violent a foe of the Union as Arne Garborg rarely touches the theme, and then only in an almost satiric vein. The best and finest modern poetry in Norway turns aside not only from this question, but from all the old Norwegian traditions. The old Norse interests are dead; the fiery old Norse temperament has been replaced by temperaments which may be called the lyrical-erotic and the psycho-analytical.

In quite recent times a very young lyric poet, Wilhelm Krag, has come to the front. Hitherto he has produced two volumes of poetry and a legendary drama in verse. This young man has scarcely an idea of the poetry of his native country. He has the purest lyrical talent that has, for many years, expressed itself in any Germanic tongue. But such a purely lyrical talent seems out of place, nay almost offensive in an age in which even poetry is written for a purpose. It is true that one must be a Norwegian born to thoroughly appreciate Krag's poetry, for this sensitive and musical temperament is like an Æolian harp, which quivers at the lightest breath and responds to the secret melodies of nature, to which others are deaf. In gentlest tones, in rhymes musical as murmuring brooks, tender as caressing hands, and soft as sighs and whispers borne upon the zephyr, in verse which portrays alike the liveliest dance and the intensest melancholy, he grasps the stillest and most delicate impulses in character and in nature—all those elementary

natural phenomena which reflected, rainbow-hued, strive to find expression in song. This rhythmic and rhyming art is of so startling a type that it might easily be mistaken for the work of a virtuoso if it were not so full of soul. To such rhymes and rhythms nature herself gives vent in the rippling forest-brook, the murmur of the waves by the sea-shore; in the insect hum of the still summer night, swept over by the calm spirit of Luna, and in the gray days of autumn when the passing mist drips lightly on the leaf-clad floor.

As representative of the psycho-analytical, we have another young author, Hjalmar Christensen, a young man more worthy of German notice than most of his countrymen. At any rate, this notice will not be long in coming. Christensen has produced two dramas, "Lot's Wife" and "A Conqueror," in the first of which he treats the Woman Question, in the second the Social Question.

Three literary-historical works have recently appeared in Sweden which are of international significance, or which possess, at least, international interest. The first is a "Biography of the Duchess of Cajanello" (Anne Charlotte Edgren-Leffler), by Miss Ellen Key. Eric Lie, son of the distinguished poet, Jonas Lie, has produced a life of Balzac, for which he claims, and apparently with justice, that his work is the first and only complete history of his subject. The third work is entitled, "Kulturträger": Study of the Poetry of the Middle Ages. The author is a Copenhagen man, with a German name, Theodor Bierfreund. None the less, his art is essentially old-Danish art. Denmark and France are the only two countries which can lay claim to artistic style in literature. As a sample of Bierfreund's artistic style: he wishes to emphasize the immortality of Boccaccio's "Decameron," and narrates first how the poet was betrayed by the illegitimate daughter of the King of Sicily, the incident which furnished the motive for the work, and adds: "He revenged himself on the one woman who betrayed him by erecting a monument to woman's degradation. And the monument was beautiful: carved in the whitest marble of speech, it towers skyward in the cold, clear atmosphere of the Ages."

LESSING AND GERMAN LITERATURE.

T. W. ROLLESTON.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in
Contemporary Review, London, August.

NOT long ago a friendly reviewer of a small book of mine on the life and work of Lessing observed that in dealing with Lessing's scholarship, with that knowledge of the literature of Greece and Rome, which so largely contributed to make him a great originative force in the literature of his own country, I had not laid sufficient stress on the limitations of that scholarship, or, what my reviewer calls, its essentially "Eighteenth-Century" character. By which he meant that Lessing, like most scholars of his day, concerned himself with the text of the ancient literature and not with what lay behind it, not with that body of legend and tradition, or the social or historical influences, which form, as it were, the soil out of which literature grows. Of course, it is quite true that in this respect Lessing did belong to the earlier, the pre-Wolfian, generation of scholarship. It is also true that the fact was altogether a favorable one for the work he had to do. His mission was to create a modern German literature. For this purpose he was obviously much better equipped in knowing the literature of the ancients as a product of imaginative art than as a field for scientific investigation. Of course, no one who knows anything of these investigations, or of the vast and rich field of interest which they open up, would dream of disparaging them. Nor do I. But it is highly necessary to dwell upon the fact that these investigations, however full and complete, however valuable and necessary, are not in themselves a study of literature, and will not yield to those who pursue them what

* See THE LITERARY DIGEST, Vol. VII., No. 11, p. 289.

it is the function of literature to yield. They are a branch of science, and their main interest is scientific; literature, imaginative, creative literature—is a branch of art, and its main interest is æsthetic. Now, as everybody knows, the scientific interest has been very keenly and almost exclusively pursued in Germany for some two generations. And Germany is great in philology, great in mythology and folk-lore; but she has ceased for the present to produce, I will not say writers like Goethe or Lessing, but like our own Tennyson or Matthew Arnold—poets these, without any very conspicuous endowment of native force, but whose loving familiarity with the supreme types of literary art gave them no small measure of the height, the dignity, the disdain for every cheap and vulgar success which mark in all ages, in all languages, and in all materials, the art called classic.

I am writing of the origins of modern German literature. The phrase may need, perhaps, some justification. There is no such thing as a modern English literature; there is no chasm between Tennyson and Chaucer. But between German literature in the epoch of Lessing, and German literature in the epoch of the "Nibelungenlied" there is a chasm of some 600 years. Why was that? It was because during those 600 years there was no German nation. Speaking broadly, may we not say that no great, worthy, and enduring work of literature could ever be addressed save to an audience which the writer regarded with a profound love and veneration, and which had power to stir and sway to their very depths the tides of noble passion? Now, two such audiences there are, and only two; as a matter of fact, the great literatures of the world have been addressed to Fatherland, or they have been addressed to God. These are the august presences—these, and not Fatherland alone, which have hitherto dominated all literature. Secular literature is addressed to Fatherland, religious literature is addressed to God. Now, during the 600 years to which I have alluded, there was no Fatherland in Germany. It was not until the time of Frederick the Great that "Teutonica Patria" began to take visible shape before the eyes of Europe. Frederick helped the literature of his country as much by his contempt for that literature as he could have done by his favor. Power evokes power, the scornful glance of the great king was a summons and a challenge. The "Teutonica Patria" sent a man to answer it, and that man was Lessing.

It is mainly of Lessing that I wish to treat, but of which Lessing, of which side of Lessing's manifold activity? Travel back to the close of the Eighteenth Century, that day of great beginnings, by what road we will, and again and again we shall find Lessing as a pioneer at the head of it. He who reads "Modern Painters," reads Lessing; he who reads "Essays and Reviews," reads Lessing. When he found himself forced to take part in the religious controversies of his day, Europe was divided into two hostile camps—there was on the one hand a barren and shallow Deism, for which revelation simply meant imposture; and there was on the other hand a Bibliolatry, hardly to be distinguished from fetich worship, which wrote above the portals of Christianity, "Reason abandon, ye who enter here." How quickly and how completely have these schools become things of the past, how spectral and unreal is the kind of existence which either of them still continues to enjoy! It is primarily to Lessing that we owe the immense advance in religious insight which has made a Voltaire or a Goeze alike impossible among men of culture at this hour.

It is not, however, with Lessing as the critic, but with Lessing as the creator, that the student of literature is mainly concerned. Even here we have more than one Lessing to deal with. There is the Lessing of the lyrics, and there is the Lessing of the dramas. And these are very different writers indeed. The lyrics, I venture to say, are read at this day by no human being, unless those whose business it is to read

everything that a writer of such eminence has produced. They are dreary, artificial imitations, rarely giving us a note of music or a stroke of imagination. The dramas, on the other hand—I do not speak of the works of Lessing's 'prentice hand, but of the fruit of his ripened powers,—can be neglected by no one who desires to have a general acquaintance with European culture. They hold the stage in Germany to this day, and in them Lessing speaks in that manner in which the great works of literature are written, the manner which can never grow antiquated, which is fresh and new in Homer, and fresh and new in Tennyson, because it springs direct from the sincere vision and the creative passion of the artist.

German literature of the present day, creative and critical, is correct, erudite, complacent, prolix, and anæmic. It has a host of excellent writers, but no one to whom truth, reason, and beauty are sacred enough or their opposites detestable enough. What it needs, and what I doubt not the "Teutonica Patria" will one day supply, is just that which it so eminently had in Lessing—a man.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

AMONG THE GORILLAS.

R. L. GARNER.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in
McClure's Magazine, London, September.

THE chief object of my visit to this wilderness being to study the habits of the gorilla and the chimpanzee in a state of nature, I shall confine myself chiefly to them.

On reaching Ste. Anne in the Lake Ezhangha section, I selected a site for my cage, which I erected at once. It is located in the heart of the jungle, a trifle more than a mile from any human habitation, and I named it Fort Gorilla. It is near a grove of plantains on which the gorilla feasts with the gusto of a chartered member of the Gourmand Club. He does not care so much for the fruit, but takes out the tender heart of the young stalk which is quite succulent, and eats it with an appetite peculiar to his race.

Before my cage was quite in order to receive, I had my first call from a young gorilla, who came within about ten yards, as if to see what was going on. I had my rifle in my hand, but did not fire at him, as I desired to have him call again and bring his friends. He didn't tarry long, but hurried off into the bush as though he had something to tell.

Four days after the cage was completed I had a visit from a group which came within some thirty yards. The bush was so dense that I could not see them, but I could easily distinguish four or five voices which seemed to be engaged in a family brawl of some kind.

Père Buleon, *le père supérieure* of Ste. Anne, tells us that he has twice seen a family of gorillas feeding in a plantain-grove, and that, on both occasions, the father gorilla sat quietly eating the fruit which the others gathered and brought to him. I have learned from other reliable sources that gorillas are often seen in groups or families of twelve or fifteen, and always have one which seems to be chief among them, and this one the natives call *ekambo n'jina* which means gorilla king.

As far as it can be said that the gorillas have any form of government, it is strictly patriarchal, and there is reason to believe that they have some fixed ideas of order and justice. Many of the natives declare they have seen the gorillas holding a palaver, at which the king always presided, while the others stood or sat in a semicircle, talking in an excited manner.

To my mind, it is quite evident that the habit of the gorillas is to go in groups, although it is a very common thing to see one quite alone or to see a single pair of them. I think, as a rule,

when you see one alone, it is a young male who has set out in the world for himself, and the pair is perhaps a bridal couple.

The next visit I received was from a fine young chimpanzee, who came to an opening in the bush where he stopped and took quite a look at the situation. He betrayed no sign of alarm, and seemed halfway tempted to come nearer, but after a halt of nearly a minute, he resumed his march with an air of great leisure, nor did he deign to turn his head to see if I followed him.

On the day after this a young gorilla came within six or seven yards of my cage and took a good peep at me. He stood for a few seconds, holding on to a bush with one hand; his lips were relaxed and his mouth half open, as if surprised and perplexed at what he beheld. His countenance did not betray either fear or anger but utter amazement. I heard him creeping through the bush before I saw him, and I don't think he was aware of my presence before he was so near. During this short visit I sat as still as a statue, and I think he was in doubt as to whether I was alive or not, but when he turned away into the bush he lost no time getting out of reach. He uttered no sound except a suppressed *umph!*

At this moment I hear one tearing a plantain-stalk within about thirty yards of me. I can hear only one voice, but as they do not talk much when alone I presume there are more of them not far away. He is uttering a low, murmuring sound which seems to express pleasure, but I am not yet able to translate it into English. Time and patience, however, will accomplish that and more.

It is a fact worthy of notice that some of the sounds uttered by the gorilla and chimpanzee are identical with certain sounds in the native language, and it is quite as easy to find letters to represent them. —s—s—st! —s—s—st! Oh, the precious moment! As I wrote the last words a dog from the mission was gnawing a bone within a few feet of my cage. Suddenly, at about thirty feet distance, there appeared a female gorilla with a young one on her back. Her whole attention was fixed on the dog and her tread was so stealthy that I did not hear the rustle of a leaf. She was evidently bent on attacking the dog, and advanced until she was at a measured distance of eleven feet from me and fourteen feet from him. With my rifle at my elbow I was prepared for action in an instant, for I did not want the dog killed. As I cocked my gun, she sighted me, sat on the ground for a few seconds, and gave me such a look of scorn that I almost felt I had done wrong to interfere. She then turned away uneasily and retraced her steps with moderate haste, but she did not run or betray much sign of fear. The temptation to shoot her and capture the young one was great, but I forbore.

So far I have found no trace of any kind of structure built by gorillas, nor do I believe in the tales of their immense strength; further the stories of their keeping women captive are discredited by the natives, who assert that they spare neither man, woman, nor child. The gorilla is a powerful beast, but in combat with the chimpanzee it is currently stated that he always gets whipped and sometimes killed.

RECENT SCIENCE.

An Ascending Meteor.—According to the orbit-determination of Professor von Niesl on July 7, 1892 an ascending meteor was on that day visible over a large area in Austria and Italy. After the meteor had made its nearest approach to earth, it took an ascending course reaching a height of 158 kilometres before it was extinguished. Its course was calculated at 1,100 kilometres (750 miles). The phenomenon is of special interest, being the first established occurrence of an ascending meteor. The explanation of the occurrence is that the meteor was only slightly deflected from its hyperbolic course around the Sun by the earth's attraction, and that its impetus having

overcome the attraction it proceeded on its course.—*Die Natur, Halle.*

Asiatic Cholera.—G. Klemperer (*Berl. klin. Woch.*, July 31, 1893) contests the view put forward by Emmerich and Tsuboi (Epitome, July 15, 1893, par. 43) that cholera really consists in a poisoning by nitrites. The chief reasons assigned by them are: (1) The resemblance in the symptoms and morbid anatomy in man and animals; and (2) the presence of methæmoglobin in the blood in both conditions. The author records experiments to show that the virulence of cholera bacilli does not run parallel with their powers of forming nitrites out of nitrates. No difference in nitrite-producing power could be made out between old and less virulent cultures and active and virulent cultures. Again, it has been proved that by introducing small and non-fatal doses of the various bacterial poisons a specific immunity is eventually established; pneumotoxin thus protects only against the pneumococcus infection, the cholera poison against cholera, and the tetanus poison against tetanus. Experiments are recorded to show that small and increasing doses of potassic nitrite do not protect against a fatal dose of the cholera poison, nor *vice versa*. The author looks upon this as absolutely a crucial test. As regards the methæmoglobin, it is not always found in the blood of guinea-pigs and mice dead of cholera. In eleven such instances the author (with Dr. Bein) could find no evidence of its presence. Methæmoglobinuria is the expression of a profound action of the poison on the erythrocytes. A great number of poisons have this power. In other severe infective diseases methæmoglobinuria has been described. Cholera poison can destroy the red cells in moderate doses up to polychromatophilia, and in large doses methæmoglobin may appear in the plasma. Thus the author looks upon the above-named view as disproved.—*British Medical Journal, London.*

Electricity in South America.—The modern marvels of electricity have not been appreciated by the Indians of the country, who have done their best to stop their importation. A telephone line had been laid down by the Government between La Paz, Bolivia, and Lake Titicaca, 45 miles away, but the Indians got the idea that the much-sounding talk of the white man that could be heard thus far would disturb the long sleep of their ancestors, and they stole the wire and used the poles as firewood. These were replaced, but at last the whole line was ruthlessly torn down, and the Government was compelled to abandon it.

The Indians next turned their attention to the electric-light plant, which was being installed here, and awaited an opportunity of destroying it. After the plant had been in operation a few nights there was an eclipse of the moon. The Indians believed that the electric light was absorbing or swallowing the moon, and, gathering in a body, moved upon the plant to destroy it. It was saved only by the intervention of a large body of troops.

The Government next day selected several representative Indians, took them to the power-house and shocked them severely, then took them out along the line and shocked them again with the wires. After this they informed them that the electric light was an evil spirit, and that they had better leave it alone. The Indians were convinced that they could not fight against an enemy that could twist their muscles into kinks when miles away, and there has been no further trouble.—*Electrical Review, New York.*

Poisoned Arrows.—Dr. Le Dantec, in a work on the telluric origin of the poison of arrows, gives an account of recent researches into the history of this question, the origin of the poison and the treatment of the wounds. He has subjected the arrows to careful examination and experiment in his laboratory. The war-arrows of the natives of the New Hebrides are composed of a reed containing a centre of hard wood,

with a fragment of human bone, carefully scraped, so as to form a delicate point. This point is covered with a black plaster, which constitutes the poison. From the experiments which have been made it seems that these arrows are poisoned with the earth of the marshes. This earth contains two pathogenic microbes—the septic vibron and the bacillus of tetanus. Dr. Le Dantec observes that these experiences are an argument against the equine origin of tetanus, since there have never been any horses in the New Hebrides.—*American Druggist, New York.*

The Production of Ozone on a Commercial Scale.—An interesting plant for the production of ozone on a commercial scale, the invention of M. E. Andreoli, is now in operation at the works of Messrs. Allen & Hanbury, Bethnal Green, E. The apparatus used is electrical, the ozonizer consisting of a number of serrated strips formed up into grids, and separated from each other by plates of glass. On connecting these grids with opposite terminals of a high potential, alternating current, a brush discharge takes place on to the glass from the points of the serrations, and the characteristic smell of ozone is quickly apparent. In practice, where a large quantity of ozone is required, a number of these plates are arranged together in a suitable case, and the discharge having been established, a current of air is sent through the case, whence it issues in a highly ozonized state. To insure the purity of the air used, it is filtered through a cotton filter, and cooled and dried before it is passed into the ozonizer. The electric current is supplied by a one horse-power alternator working at 100 volts, which has been supplied by Messrs. Pyke & Harris. The current obtained from this machine is then transformed up to 10,000 volts by means of a Swinburne transformer, this being the potential used in the ozonizer. It is proposed amongst other uses for the apparatus, to supply it for ageing wines, beers, and spirits. It is claimed that in a few hours, by the use of the ozonizer, raw spirits or new wines may have the same mellowness, flavor, and bouquet imparted to them as if they had been kept in the cellar for years. Another suggested employment for the ozonizer is the preparation of oils for painting, the same result as to drying properties being obtained as by boiling the oil, but combined with a great improvement in its clearness and color. The oils, in fact, are bleached in the process. A further claim is made for the use of ozone in bleaching paper pulp. In combination with chlorine it is asserted that paper pulp can be bleached at from one-half to five-eighths its usual cost.—*Engineering, London.*

A Well of Frozen Air.—Near Dayton, O., there is a well locally known as the "well of frozen air." In drilling it, a stratum of frozen clay and gravel was encountered at a depth of fifty-five feet. After passing through five feet of this, numerous cavities were encountered from which cold air came with sharp gusts. The escape of the air from the well may be heard a distance of nearly 200 yards, and it is so frigid that it is not possible for any one to hold his hand over the opening for more than a few minutes without having it frozen stiff. According to an exchange a bucketful of water set near the mouth of the well will freeze through during one night's time. It is needless to add that work on the well was abandoned as soon as these frigid blasts found vent through the opening made by the drill.—*Mechanical News, New York.*

Volatilization of Metals and Metallic Oxids.—From a paper, read by H. Moissan before the French Academy on June 24, and published in the *Electrical Review* (New York) of August 5, we gather that M. Moissan's attempt to volatilize the more refractory metals and metallic oxids by means of electricity have been attended with complete success. "Even the most stable compound minerals," he tells us, "disappear in the electric furnace, either by dissociation or volatilization." Only a series of new compounds in the shape of clearly defined

crystals resist such high temperatures. These are compounds of boron, silicium, and carbides of metals.

The apparatus employed in these experiments was the same as that used by M. Develle in his researches on dissociation. It consists of a U-shaped copper tube of fifteen millimetres diameter, traversed by a current of water under a pressure of of about ten atmospheres. The bend of the tube is placed within the electric furnace, about two centimetres above the arc and directly over the crucible which contains the substance we desire to volatilize. Immediately above the opening through which the tube is introduced, I place a thin mica plate, upon which the vapors condense as they issue from the furnace. This apparatus M. Moissan calls his freezing tube.

RELIGIOUS.

THE CANON OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in
London Quarterly Review, July.

NO questions are more keenly debated in England to-day than those which relate to the literary genesis and historical transmission of the Books of the Old Testament. The scientific determination of the controversies that have arisen will require the continued and most strenuous effort of perhaps generations of scholars. The accumulating volume of monumental testimony in the history of Egypt, Assyria, and Palestine has been only partially deciphered; the multiplied studies of the philologist must be extended in order to be simplified; and various enlargements of the critical apparatus which seem to have no end can only delay the final result. At the present moment the historical character and substantial truth of the sacred records are not in danger. Suspense respecting details, however important, may have some inconveniences; but even they will be lightened by the persuasion that the things most surely to be believed will eventually have the support, not only of tradition, but of historical and verifiable evidence.

The Canon of the New Testament, on the other hand, has not excited so much controversy, nor nearly so much interest. The theories of Tübingen never appealed successfully to English common-sense; and, except in the case of some already disposed to sceptical theories, have gained no welcome. Objections to the Epistle of James and the Second Epistle of Peter, such as were freely advanced among the first Reformers, have found few recent echoes. Doubts about the Pastoral Epistles, which orthodox writers of Germany have expressed, have not been encouraged here. The labors of critical scholars in England—as Westcott, Lightfoot, and Sanday—have largely aided the defense of the later Epistles of Paul, and of the Fourth Gospel. So complete has been the vindication of the latter that the more advanced German critics allow that its date cannot be brought down below the end of the first Christian century.

An important work on the subject appeared last year written by Prof. Theod. Zahn, of Erlangen. He belongs to the conservative school, which has by no means died out in Germany, but, indeed, shows many signs of rejuvenescence. The destructive tendency has expended itself, and the process of reëdification is making good progress. The modern builder can select his site and materials; he can avoid the false positions which have betrayed his predecessors; while critical explanations have revealed original foundations which can still be used, and have furnished a wealth of material almost too vast to be manipulated.

As a wise-master-builder, Dr. Zahn has measured the length and breadth of the situation, and has made an estimate of every document and patristic statement relating to it. His first volume surveys the general question of the Canon.

Almost all admit that the principal parts of the New Testament were received as inspired and authoritative at the close of the Second Century. He then proceeds to search for the traces of their use in the earliest periods. Here the lack of information suggests caution at every step. The first Christians were in general a poor and persecuted people. They had no public institutions; neither churches, nor schools, nor libraries. Yet it can be shown from such records as remain, that the conception of a collection of Christian Scriptures did not originate at the end of the Second Century, when it becomes a clear, historical fact, but goes back to the post-Apostolic age.

The results to which the labors of Professor Zahn lead may be summed up as follows:

1. The Churches were in possession of all the canonical books before the time of Jerome, but circumstances had not permitted a full agreement upon all the items of the Canon. In the time of Jerome, the great Latin translator and editor (A. D. 380-420), the New Testament consisted of the same books which we now find in our English Bibles.

2. The idea of canonical Scriptures is a primitive fact in the history of the Church. After the departure of the Apostles their writings were read in the churches; those writings which claimed to be apostolical were alone admitted to this position.

3. The first Bible of the Church was, as in the synagogue, the Old Testament. The Gospel was first received orally, though, no doubt, this spoken testimony would soon attain a new form. Apostolical Epistles were read to the faithful, and, since the Apostles were regarded as men filled with the Holy Spirit, their communications were received as inspired.

4. It is probable that the Epistles of Paul were the first to be collected in the Gentile Churches. When the Apostles had passed away, the four Gospels written by them or under their patronage, were formed into a Canon. The Gospels and thirteen of the Epistles of Paul first attained the full position of authoritative Scriptures. But the Acts, the Catholic Epistles, Hebrews, and the Apocalypse, were known and were gradually received by recognition in particular churches. Other writings, as the Epistle of Clement, the Shepherd, and the Epistle of Barnabas, because of their quasi-Apostolic origin, were included in the sacred collection by some churches.

5. It can, therefore, be shown historically that since the Apostolic Age the Church has not been without its standard of sacred writings as the ground of its authority.

ANTI-SEMITISM.

CESARE LOMBROSO.

Condensed for THE LITERARY DIGEST from a Paper in
Menorah, New York, August.

THE first impression made upon every thinker who is asked to take up the question of Anti-Semitism is one of profound disgust; but as such anomalies, however repugnant they may be, owe their origin to some prevailing laws, they are proper subjects of scientific research.

What are the causes of the phenomenon which we call Anti-Semitism?

The cause generally ascribed, viz., race-distinction, affords no satisfactory solution. Almost every country of Europe affords instances of races equally as distinct.

But there are two causes, of atavistic nature, of great weight; the first finds its origin in the sense of superiority, which may be a survival of the former rule of the Aryans over the Slavic people.

The second consists in the hatred of the old Romans against the Hebrew people, a hatred which grew more when Rome, with the establishment of Christianity, gained the upper hand in the religious field. This feeling of hatred grew a hundredfold during the Middle Ages when the clerical caste had gained the dominion over the European mind. It is, hence, not difficult to understand how the traces of the violent hatred have been preserved to this day as the effect of

hereditary transmission. The more unconsciously that feeling burst forth in the successors of the persecutors, the more it grew in intensity. Add to this the separate quarters; the difference in customs, food, and dialect; the competition in trade which often produces jealousy and envy; and we have conditions which contributed to increase the actual or seeming inequality between Jews and the people of other faiths, which impressed the conviction that the degradation and oppression of the Jews was something desirable and useful.

But the Jews, themselves, I cannot altogether absolve from having in part caused Anti-Semitism. I do not want to be misunderstood in this. We cannot deny to the Jews either talent or refined sentiment; but the habit, encouraged for centuries, of following commerce as an almost exclusive occupation, has produced in them that certain degree of cunning and superiority, and, naturally, a weakened bodily energy, which is common, more or less, to all people pursuing trade. And as the common, uncultivated populace observes these qualities especially developed among the Jews, they regard them as racial characteristics. In addition, Jewish marriages between blood-relations, although often producing men of genius, result no less frequently in nervous, scrofulous, or weak offspring. Nor must we forget the fact that the poor Jews, and especially those in the Orient and in Russia, live in a terribly disgusting condition of bodily neglect, and that they cling to a peculiar predilection for conservatism, which contrasts so strongly with their great love for innovations and progressive movements.

To this external conservatism is added the religious conservatism which is not restricted to the fundamental tenets of the Jewish religion, but extends to all rites which have long ago lost their vitality. As all religions are disfigured in time, this ancient religion has also piled upon its beautiful monotheistic foundation ritual observances to which bigotry attributes more importance than to the true ethical foundation.

Finally, I would mention the arrogant behavior of some Jews, an easily explained quality, peculiar to all people who have been enslaved for a long time, and who from the moment they are raised to the dignity of manhood have a natural impulse to rise over others and make their own qualifications and superiority felt.

But all this having been said, it should not be forgotten, that these our brethren are human beings, who must not be repulsed nor unjustly misjudged, for they also possess rare qualities which have been of great benefit to their fellow beings, and their character has been purified and steeled by constant persecution. They have given us Mosaism and Christianity. They have given us politicians and sociologists like Disraeli, Marx, and Lassalle. In philosophy, Spinoza; in poetry, Heine; in music, Halevy, Meyerbeer, Mendelssohn, Bizet. We find, in short, among the Jews a relatively higher number of intellectual creators than among the European peoples. At the same time among the Jews the percentage of mentally diseased is three times as great as among Catholics, and in some places six times as great. A large number of Jews succumb to paranoia which is the more remarkable, because there are very few alcoholists among them.

The prejudice which restrains Jewish medical men in Germany from conferring degrees, as if there were a Hebrew and a Christian cellular theory, makes me ask involuntarily, have we really passed the Middle Ages?

Where no persecution occurs, where the Jew shares in all the rights enjoyed by other citizens, as, for instance, in England and Holland where he can bring all his faculties to bear, he throws himself with zest into politics, devotes himself to the educational career, or cultivates the military art.

I believe that with the cessation of Anti-Semitism the type of the genuine Hebrew would entirely disappear in a few centuries. But Anti-Semitism is an atavistic phenomenon; and in my opinion the only way out of the difficulty would be for the intellectually-gifted Christians and Israelites to unite for the amalgamation of their religion into a new religion which should be neither the Vatican nor the Mosaic system. In short, let there be founded a Socialistic New Christianity to which both Jews and Christians can swear fealty without doing violence to their convictions.

SUMMARY OF PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

BIOGRAPHICAL.

Cooper (Peter) from an Altruistic Standpoint. Phineas Dodds, M.A., Ph.D. *Altruistic Review*, Chicago, August, 10 pp.

A BIOGRAPHICAL sketch of New York's famous citizen, who spent his first thirty years in getting a start in life, and the remaining sixty in benefiting mankind.

Franklin (Benjamin), A Study of. E. P. Powell. *Arena*, Boston, September, 15 pp.

A VERY careful study of this many-sided hero of our revolutionary days. The writer, however, devotes his paper mainly to a study of Benjamin Franklin as a diplomatist, and presents him as an exemplification of his own axiom, "that the pen is mightier than the sword."

Lucca, The Last Duke of. Giovanni Sforza. *Nuova Antologia*, Rome, August, 21 pp.

THE little duchy of Lucca ceased to exist so long ago that most general readers have forgotten all about it. Incorporated into Tuscany in 1847, Lucca became a part of what is now the Kingdom of Italy in 1859. This paper is the first part of an historical and biographical account of the last Duke, and deals with an Amnesty granted by him in 1833, which was far from having the good effects he hoped for. Indeed, his affairs had a habit of going wrong during all his life.

EDUCATION, LITERATURE, ART.

Exposition of Portraits of the Writers and Journalists of the Century. René Doumic. *Revue des Deux Mondes*, Paris, August 15, pp. 17.

THERE is now open at Paris an Exhibition of Portraits of Writers and Journalists, living and dead, of the Nineteenth Century, which, according to the *Revue*, attracts very few visitors, although many illustrious men and women are represented on its walls. The reason of this, we are told, is that most of the pictures are not the most significant and authoritative representations of the originals, but are sketches, caricatures, and sometimes photographs, while there is a host of obscure and unknown living persons who have some sort of connection with the press.

Folk-Lore Study in America. Lee J. Vance. *Popular Science Monthly*, New York, September, 12 pp.

GIVES a history of the organization of the American Folk-Lore Society, and of its aims and achievements, with notice of the several local societies which have been formed, of the most conspicuous workers in the field, with portraits of Prof. Francis J. Child, Mr. W. W. Newell, Profs. Alcee Fortier and D. P. Penhallow, Miss Alice C. Fletcher, Mr. George Bird Grinnell, Col. Charles C. Jones, Jr., and Prof. T. Frederick Crane.

Literature, Moral and Immoral. Rev. Howard MacQueary. *Arena*, Boston, September, 8 pp.

THE reverend writer discards from his *Index Expurgatorium* those works which, dealing with the great passions of human nature and the common facts of experience, are sometimes called "shocking," although their object is to elevate the mind and ennoble the heart. A book, he says, is not immoral simply because it discusses ugly sins; but when it lacks a spark of talent or a lofty purpose it is both degrading to the mind, and depraving to the heart.

POLITICAL.

Annexation, As to. Historic Policy of the United States. The Hon. Simeon E. Baldwin. *Yale Review*, Boston, August, 28 pp.

THE author here traces the policy of the United States as to annexation from the confederation of the eleven colonies, in 1774, which, even at that early day, aimed at the absorption of all British colonies in North America. The acquisition of Canada is strongly insisted on as essential to our full development, but for that we can afford to wait until the plum shall have ripened into independence. The writer assumes that England would oppose no very serious objections if the Canadians should demand it.

Bardo, The Preliminaries of the Treaty of. Luigi Chiala. *Nuova Antologia*, Rome, August, 32 pp.

TUNIS was transferred to France by the Treaty of Bardo, and the author of this paper published last year a book, which was not well received in his native Italy, because he was very severe on the Italian Ministers and diplomatists who were in power when the transfer was made. Here there are reproduced a number of official documents just published by the French Foreign Office and these documents, it is claimed, fully bear out the hard things said of the Italian officials in the book.

Currency Problem (The Modern) Through a Vista of Fifty Years. Albert Brisbane. *Arena*, September, 5 pp.

THIS is a chapter from the biography of Albert Brisbane, just issued by the Arena Press. It advocates a currency in harmony with that now demanded by the People's Party, namely, paper money issued as loans upon the staple products of industry, stored in bonded warehouses.

England, An Electoral Battle in. Julien Decrais. *Revue des Deux Mondes*, Paris, August 15, pp. 28.

THOUGH evidently a fictitious account of "Two Candidates"—the sub-title of the paper—for the position of Member of Parliament, the vivacious narrative bears the marks of being the result of personal observation of the way in which a Parliamentary election is conducted in England, with its agents, polling-booths, speeches, and wire-pulling, not to speak of the motives which induced the rival candidates to offer themselves.

Japan and her Relation to Foreign Powers. Annie Elizabeth Cheney. *Arena*, Boston, September, 12 pp.

ACCORDING to the writer, Japan has suffered and still suffers grievous wrongs at the hands of Christian people for which she can obtain no redress under the terms of her treaties (Article VI., of her Treaty with America), which provide for offenses committed by Christians against Japanese being tried in the consular courts. The writer urges that both in this, and in the strictures imposed on her liberty of action in the matter of her tariff revision, the action of the Great Powers is utterly unjustifiable in view of her place in the scale of civilization.

Money Famine (A) in a Nation Rich in Money's Worth. George C. Douglas. *Arena*, Boston, September, 17 pp.

THE position taken by Mr. Douglas is that the malign influence which now affects the economic world is due to an inadequate supply of currency the consequence of the general demonetization of silver. The paper embodies the whole history of the single-standard battle, beginning with the discoveries of gold in Australia and California, and first aimed, by the capitalists, at the demonetization of gold. Stress is laid on the argument that the contraction of the currency is all in favor of the capitalist and creditor class, and the paper closes with a prediction that the continuation of such contraction will result either in the concentration of wealth in few hands or in Nemesis overtaking Shylock with a Portia in her train.

Political Indifference. Paul Laffitte. *Revue Bleue*, Paris, August, 12, pp. 2.

IN a forcible way the author gives some advice, which is as useful for citizens of the United States as for those of the French Republic, urging electors to take an active and persistent part in selecting candidates for office, especially impressing on them never to stay away from the polls, unless detained unavoidably. The result of neglect of these duties, it is pointed out, is that politics falls into the hands of those who make a trade of it, and use it wholly for their own advantage.

Silver Crisis in India. Sir Richard Temple, Bart., M.P. *New Review*, London, August, 12 pp.

THE writer, while conceding that the action of the Indian Government in abruptly closing its mints to the free coinage of silver is not based upon economic principles, and is fraught with more or less danger for the future, says that the Government was obliged to do something; and that its action was probably accelerated by a desire to act before the United States should have an opportunity of acting. He says: "Certainly the action in India seems to have troubled the Americans, and their Legislature is shortly to meet, presumably with a view of considering the currency. The popular phrase is that this action in India has knocked the bottom out of their can."

Silver, Seven Facts About. Hon. W. W. Standish. *Arena*, Boston, September, 12 pp.

MR. STANDISH presents the argument for the "unlimited coinage" (of silver) without purchase, for one-tenth toll as pay for the work and Government stamp. This, he argues, would render all the coined silver of the world ineligible, and his figures are designed to show that a loss of thirty per cent. would be entailed in buying and fitting it for the mint. One of the seven facts urged is, that we raise the food and clothing, and that Europe must come to us for them. Prices will advance and the debt we owe Europe be paid off.

The attempt to drive silver out of currency is denounced as a "dishonest conspiracy," and the writer closes with a prediction that "if this be done, a financial wreck, complete and universal will immediately follow."

Silver, Why It Ceases to be Money. Prof. F. W. Taussig. *Popular Science Monthly*, New York, September, 9 pp.

SILVER has depreciated in value as a result of legislation unfavorable to it, and because the production of the last twenty years exceeds the demand under the new conditions. In civilized countries its great bulk and weight is a bar to its utilization for any but subsidiary currency, but it ceases to be the basis of the monetary systems of civilized countries, not so much from its physical unfitness, as from the increasing use of a more refined and highly-developed medium of exchange, needing for its foundation only a moderate supply of specie having a stable and uniform value.

RELIGIOUS.

Jephthah's Daughter, The Sacrifice of. The Rev. J. M. Gleason, *American Ecclesiastical Review*, New York, September, 12 pp.

THE generally accepted opinion regarding the sacrifice of Jephthah's daughter is that the maiden was slain by her father. The writer of this paper, while admitting that almost all the Early and Middle-Age theologians accepted the bloody-sacrifice interpretation, presents argument to show that the "Sacrifice" consisted in "the perpetual surrender of the child to the virginal services of the Lord."

Stundists, or Russian Protestants. *Revue Chrétienne*, Paris, August, 8 pp.

AN account of the Russian Protestants, all of whom are called Stundists, although they differ much in creed and mode of worship. Some of them, like the Quakers, have done away with the sacraments, while others have preserved baptism and the Lord's Supper, although, like the Mennonites, they baptize adults only and after a profession of faith. All of these dissenters from the Greek Church are harshly treated by the Russian Government, and in the present paper their sufferings are compared to those endured by French Huguenots in the time of Louis XIV.

SCIENCE AND PHILOSOPHY.

Cholera, The Pilgrim Path of. Ernest Hart, F.R.C.S. (London). *Popular Science Monthly*, New York, September, 17 pp.

THE writer, who is editor of *The British Medical Journal*, after insisting on the point that cholera is communicated only by drinking water polluted with the feces of the disease, traces its dissemination from its great endemic centres in Hurdwar (East India) and Mecca, by the agency of the pilgrims who visit these shrines, contract the disease, and carry it to their homes, which, by the contamination of the drinking-water, become fresh centres for its diffusion over wider areas. It is remarked, incidentally, that improved facilities of travel tend still further to facilitate the spread of the disease.

Cooking (Scientific), A Plea for Education in Household Affairs. Miss A. M. Boland. *Popular Science Monthly*, New York, September, 9 pp.

It must not be supposed that Miss Boland aims at introducing a chemical laboratory into the kitchen. What she inculcates is: first, such exactness of method in the preparation of dishes, based on experience, as will insure uniform results. But she demands a much higher plane of culture for the head of the kitchen than is required for this simple mechanical task. She should have: (1) A knowledge of the chemical composition of food-substances, and of what is required for our proper support; (2) a knowledge of the methods of preparing and preserving food both cooked and uncooked, under such conditions of cleanliness that it shall be free from poisonous or noxious principles; (3) a general knowledge of the laws of health and nutrition.

Jasper Mines (Prehistoric). H. C. Mercer. *Popular Science Monthly*, New York, September, 11 pp. Illus.

A DESCRIPTION of the aboriginal Jasper quarries of Pennsylvania from Rattlesnake Hill, at Durham, Buck County, almost to the Schuylkill.

The question whether the rough-hewn implements of these quarries are palæoliths, or unfinished products of a polished-stone age remains unsolved. What is insisted on is that the age and nature of such stones are to be determined not by their finish, but by their geological position.

Spiritual Phenomena from a Theosophic Point of View. Ella Wheeler Wilcox. *Arena*, September, 5 pp.

IN this paper the fair author explains how it is that the Society for Psychical Research has failed to penetrate the truths of Theosophy. "It halted in the dimly-lighted antechamber of spiritualism, and never penetrated to the vast cathedral of the wisdom-religion." She tells us that many of the supposed spirits which mediums profess to communicate with are really only the cast-off clothes of departed spirits to which some automatic memory and something of the lower nature still clings.

Women, The Brain of. Prof. Ludwig Büchner, *New Review*, London, August, 11 pp.

THE writer, citing the well-worn argument that the brain of women being relatively smaller than that of man, she must of necessity be man's inferior in intellect, says that the assumption in regard to relative size is generally true, and adds that the higher in culture the race the more perceptible does this difference appear. But the mere size or material expansion of an organ, particularly of the brain, gives a very imperfect measure of its capacity for action. It is easy to show that the small heads have not only equaled the big ones in their intellectual performances, but have often far surpassed them. The intellectual value of the individual brain does not depend upon mere size. In actual size the brain of the elephant or the whale far surpasses that of man; though in proportion to size of body man's greatly predominates. In proportion to her size, the brain of woman is as large, perhaps even larger, than that of man.

World's Fair (the), Anthropology at. Prof. F. Starr. *Popular Science Monthly*, New York, September, 12 pp.

IN the World's Columbian Exposition a building has been especially devoted to the Department of Anthropology under the directorship of Prof. Frederick W. Putnam, the larger part of which is devoted to illustrating man and his work. The writer passes in review the most salient features of the exhibition in which American Anthropology is richly represented.

SOCIOLOGICAL.

Civil Authority, The Source of. S. Montanus. *American Ecclesiastical Review*, New York, Sept., 13 pp.

OF the diverse doctrines of the origin and compass of civil authority, three distinct propositions can be framed: 1. "The functions of civil government are wholly confined to police-duty; its rights and its powers are derived from and limited by the necessities of social existence." 2. "The powers, functions, and rights of civil government are derived directly from the people who can constitute its powers and construct its modes to suit themselves." 3. "The rights, scope, and powers of civil government are bestowed by God on whatever form of social organization the people see well to sanction and adopt." The writer asserts that the third is "most simple, satisfactory, consistent, and reasonable," and his paper is an attempt to prove this assertion.

Prisons (Reformatory) and Lombroso's Theories. Miss Helen Zimmern. *Popular Science Monthly*, New York, September, 12 pp.

MISS ZIMMERN is a thorough convert to the views of Professor Lombroso, as set forth in his "L'Uomo Delinquente." Her paper is principally devoted to expounding these views; it touches incidentally on reformatory institutions in this country but only to give expression to Lombroso's opinion of them.

Ute Indians (The Southern). Verner Z. Reed. *Californian Magazine*, San Francisco, September, 18 pp. Illus.

"THE Utes are the last Indians that civilization has attempted to reach, and they are extremely interesting as the best examples of the aboriginal tribes of the West who continue to lead lives akin to those of the old days before the white man came." We have here a very graphic description of this people, who are almost savages.

Values (Natural), The Tendencies of. Prof. Edward A. Ross. *Yale Review*, Boston, August, 22 pp.

IN this elaborate and carefully thought-out paper the writer first traces the evolution of theory as to the relation of value to costs down to the point at which it is recognized that there is no automatic adjustment of reward to labor, but everywhere differential gain and monopolist profits. But conditions have changed with the theories; there has been an evolution of competition in adaptation to the development of industrial conditions. Competition grows in extent and deepens in intensity. In brief, the system emphasizes and exaggerates differences in advantage by ever-increasing differences in reward. Slight differences in ability result in enormous differences in efficiency. The most efficient weapon in the struggle is a prudent and enlightened unscrupulousness—a readiness to fight, or cripple, or disable one's opponent rather than to excel him. It is not the laws which are at fault, but the system. Democracy and Individualism must clash.

UNCLASSIFIED.

America's Cup (the), The Racers for. Capt. A. J. Kenealy. *Outing*, New York, August, 16 pp.

TELLS of the far-reaching advantages which accrued to England from the defeat of her racing yachts by the *America* in 1851, and of the great improvement in the sailing qualities of ocean liners built on a study of her lines. The paper contains illustrations of all the new boats of the past few years with intelligent comment upon their special qualifications. Special attention is devoted to the *Navahoe*.

Louis XVI., The Trial of. *Revue Bleue*, Paris, August 19, pp. 7.

WITH a brief preparatory note, of which the initials seem to be those of Professor Aulard, who at the time of the publication two years ago of the *Memoirs of Talleyrand*, charged that the *Memoirs* as published had been "doctored" and expurgated, there is here given a hitherto unpublished manuscript written in 1816, by Pierre Delbrel, who, as a member of the National Convention, voted at the trial of Louis XVI., for his death, but with delay. It casts some new light on the trial, although a sort of apology for the author, who for his vote was exiled as a regicide by the Government of the Restoration in 1815.

Sailor-Soldiers (Our). The Naval Militia Movement in the United States. Everett B. Mero. *Outing*, New York, August, 8 pp.

A DESCRIPTION of our Naval Reserve Force lightened by numerous spirited illustrations. The movement was set on foot only five years ago. It is now fairly under way, and it is assumed that five years hence there will be one naval battalion attached to the militia of each of the seashore and lakeshore States. The article will be concluded in the September issue.

BOOKS AND BOOK-WRITERS.

A NEW ROMANCE BY GENERAL LEW WALLACE.

THE innumerable readers of "Ben-Hur"—there must have been at least two millions of them, if, as has been said, 500,000 copies of that book have been sold—will be interested in knowing that its author has published a new story. The title of this tale—which can hardly be read at one sitting, seeing that it fills two volumes of 500 pages each—is "The Prince of India; or Why Constantinople Fell." * What the romance deals with is thus set forth by *The Herald* (New York), which also points out that the author gives Mohammed II., the conqueror of Constantinople, a radically different character from that assigned to him by historians, and expresses its opinions of some of the descriptive passages of the work:

"The new story, 'The Prince of India,' is an historical romance dealing with the conquest of Constantinople by Mohammed II., the schism between the Latin and the Greek churches and the love-story of Mohammed and the Princess Irené. The 'Prince of India,' who gives the book its name, is our old friend the 'Wandering Jew,' whom General Wallace paints with very different colors from those used by Eugene Sue in his world-famed novel.

"He does not agree with those historians who would have us believe that Mohammed II. was a prince of wretches. He makes him appear rather as a high-spirited, ambitious man, ruled, however, more by the god of love than by the god of war. To marry the Princess Irené he subjected Constantinople, not for glory or other distinction. As this is the pleasantest way of looking at it, and as it serves the purposes of romance much better than the account of Mohammed given by Knolles in his 'History of the Turks,' we will do well to accept it. General Wallace loves to write of gorgeous scenes, of luxurious palaces, of beautiful women, and of gold and precious stones, and he is never more happy than when he throws the reins over the neck of his imagination and lets it run riot before his pen. In Oriental romance he has his opportunity, and 'The Prince of India' abounds in scenes that have few rivals outside of the 'Arabian Nights.'"

In an interview in *The World* (New York) General Wallace expresses his conviction that the epoch in which his story is laid, offers the student of religion a theme of great interest, and that there is special timeliness in his book, of which he says:

"It is a romance of love, war, and religion—a romance and a history combined. It deals with one of the most picturesque and interesting epochs in all history, the epoch of the schism between the Latin and the Greek Churches, of the siege of Constantinople by the Saracens, the capture of that city, and the establishment of the Turkish Empire in Europe. You see what a vast scope that offers: what stirring adventure, exciting episode, color, movement, pictorial effect. But especially it offers the student of religion a theme of unique interest, for the separation of the Churches was a turning-point in the history of Christianity, and an event fraught with consequences of the most overwhelming sort. You will remember that the chief point of difference between the two Churches was the question of the supremacy of the Bishop of Rome, that the representatives of the Greek Church at the Council of Florence had agreed to acknowledge that supremacy, but that their action was disowned by their fellow citizens, and they themselves were treated with the utmost contumely. Then came the siege of Constantinople by the Saracens. Constantinople appealed to Rome for assistance. But the Pope refused to grant it, and Constantinople fell.

"One thing," continued General Wallace, "which makes my book specially timely is the fact that at the present time Pope Leo XIII. has already begun negotiations looking towards a reunion of the Churches. He has made advances both to the Patriarch at Constantinople and to the Czar at St. Petersburg. It will be a fitting crown to the achievements of the present Pope—a great and wise man—if at the end of the Nineteenth Century he succeeds in healing a breach that appeared to have become final in the middle of the Fifteenth."

Very high praise is awarded to the story by *The Times* (New York):

"We have, so far, only shown the drift of this romance, which for boldness of conception is unique of its kind. The amount of research shown is immense. The mere *mise en scène* necessary for the proper presentation of the Byzantine period alone involves a life-long study. General Wallace is the most careful of scenarios.

"To give to a volume very much devoted to the exposition of the creeds, liturgies, symbolisms, and ceremonials of a dead past, its life and action, and to people the stage with actors who love and hate, may have been the easier of the tasks General Wallace has imposed on himself. Throughout the fiction, the Prince and Constantine, Sergius the monk, the Emir, and Mohammed take their places, and with them are the Princess Irené and Lael. Irené is of the imperial family, and Lael is a Jewess. There are incidents innumerable in

this romance, and all are worked up with dramatic effect. As fine as any is the march of the caravan to Mecca in a time of plague. Such a striking incident as the fall of Constantinople furnishes Wallace with material which he knows how to make effective. That Orientalism which may be as soothing as the fountain's ripple through the date groves, or as irritating as sun scorings on the arid sands, is all within this author's possibilities. His Mohammed is at times a grand, imperious conqueror, commanding death, or a gentle poet, who charms his listeners with his story-telling or who thrills them with his heroic verses.

"As in 'Ben Hur,' a certain great episode in the story of the Old World became more familiar to many readers, so in 'The Prince of India' another episode of history, and one of its landmarks, is presented. Whether 'The Prince of India' will acquire the wide popularity that 'Ben Hur' attained no one can foretell, but it is certain to attract very general attention."

Somewhat more restrained is *The Tribune* (New York), which, however, while mentioning some of the book's defects, has laudatory comment enough to satisfy any reasonable author:

"By this method General Wallace has made nearly all the great religions of the world play their part in the downfall of the Eastern Empire. And he has done this dramatically. There is a doctrinal argument in the book, there are even downright sermons, but all these play such a direct part in the story that most readers will be apt to read them without skipping a paragraph. Of course there is a great deal of the pageantry in which he takes delight. It would be useless to go into the minutiae of costume and ceremony. But a single reading of the book indicates that he has here taken more than usual pains to be correct on these points. He has boat-races and garden-parties, and assemblages of courtiers, and hairbreadth escapes from imprisonment, and above all these he has the stupendous final catastrophe, the taking of Constantinople. The topographical work of the book, which involved more than the mere study of Constantinople and its environs, is almost perfect. And in literary style—this is said with due deference to the unnumbered thousands who read General Wallace's books—there is an improvement over other works of his which could be named. It is simpler and the effects are obtained without that rhetorical effort which gives a sympathetic reader more pain than the author.

"But in minor points General Wallace is still as he has always been, either careless or defective. It is difficult to imagine how an author with even a smattering of Oriental learning could have mixed the Brahmans up with Buddhism, as General Wallace does in so many words on page 264 of his first volume. It may be added also that the picture of the swastika, on the same page, and the allusion to it, constitute the very cheapest kind of mystical lore. On page 369 of the same volume General Wallace speaks of the 'Porphyrogenetes.' What he was thinking of would be hard to tell, but the plural of the appellative Porphyrogenitus is too easily found to leave any excuse for blundering. Then, on page 476, we have 'Socratus,' but that surely must be an error of the types. It would be an unpleasant task to complete an enumeration of this sort. Only it may be added that in his treatment of Arab names those who read carefully will find variations that may enable them to divine the sources which the author has used. Sometimes such names appear in the transliterated form used by more accurate English students, sometimes in the orthography accepted by the French."

Very few blemishes does *The Sun* (New York) find in the story, and its long notice of the book is evidently the enthusiastic comment of one who has just finished its perusal:

"A story is not too long if it is good enough, and this is good enough. It is good if 'Ivanhoe' and 'The Talisman' are good. Solecisms have been brought to the door of Walter Scott, we believe. The conversation of Cedric the Saxon is out of keeping with his historical period, and few of Sir Walter's archaic characters, if we are correctly informed, are given to minding their p's and q's in this particular. Experts blush for them, heedless of the suggestion in Mr. J. M. Barrie's reminder that they were turned out with the celerity of genius, another one before dinner time. General Wallace may also possibly be chargeable with inaccuracies of the kind. Certain phrases here seem indeed to have derived their archaic flavor from a source not more remote than the author's own internal consciousness. That, however, is a point which the reader of this tale will not be likely to bother his head about. He will find other and larger claims upon his attention.

"Once in a while a somewhat startling modern mannerism, a sound of contemporary Indiana, gets into the dialogue, as when the maiden Lael observes of the fanatical monk who opposes the Jew's scheme of universal religious reconciliation: 'How wickedly that disgusting Gennadius behaved!' But the reader will hardly catch this sound. His ears will be filled with the roaring of the great guns of Urban. The young Sultan stands by as the first one of these is fired. 'The match was at last spent. A flash at the vent—a spreading white cloud—a rending of the air—the rattle of wheels obedient to the recoil of the gun—a sound, thunder in volume, but with a crackle sharper than any thunder—and we may almost say that, with a new voice, and an additional terror, war underwent a second birth.' Then the days of battering, the gradual demolition, the assault and capture, and the slogan of Islam affronting the colossal Christ above the altar of St. Sophia.

*The Prince of India; or, Why Constantinople Fell. By Lew Wallace. Two Volumes., pp. v., 502; v., 578. New York: Harper & Brothers.

A NEW LIFE OF THOMAS JEFFERSON.

THE third President of the United States has been much bewritten, and it would seem a difficult task to make fresh and entertaining the oft-told story of his life. Yet, Mr. James Schouler seems to have been able to write something worth reading in a book* about Jefferson, just issued as one of a series entitled "Makers of America." The leading events in the life of Jefferson are, in the opinion of *The Inter-Ocean* (Chicago), "clearly and concisely" related in Mr. Schouler's book:

"No volume of this excellent series is better than the one under review. The whole series is excellent. In these days of many books the millions cannot find time to study huge tomes, and such books as this and others of the series will give young readers correct views of the great men who have laid deep and broad the foundations of the Republic. No American is educated who knows not the men who built that he might enjoy."

Equally laudatory is *The Tribune* (Minneapolis), which says of the volume:

"It gives a clear, robust recital of this great statesman's illustrious career, and treats the biography in a sincere and unaffected manner, with no trace of eulogy or undue applause."

"This volume on Jefferson is one of the very best of a satisfactory series, as it is brief, bright, and authentic, and wastes no space in useless detail. It is a sound, practical book for the student or the lay reader and will be of decided benefit to both."

And so *The Sun* (New York), which has naught but high praise for the work, and, at the end of a long analysis of it, thus sums up the services of Jefferson to his country:

"We are indebted to Mr. James Schouler, the well-known author of the 'History of the United States Under the Constitution,' for a brief but valuable study of the services and character of Thomas Jefferson. In preparing this sketch, the author has relied partly on the materials collected in his own History, partly on Randall's comprehensive biography, and partly on Jefferson's published writings. It cannot be said that any new facts are here presented, but they are brought together in an effective way, and sometimes from a new point of view. Although Mr. Schouler's admiration for his subject cannot be called indiscriminating, he heartily adopts the Jeffersonian conception of American institutions, and, therefore, his estimate may seem to need qualification to those whose sympathies are enlisted on the Federalist side. Only a very small part, however, of the book before us is devoted to Jefferson, considered as a party leader; more than half of the volume is allotted to an account of that part of his life which preceded the mission to France. That but one short chapter is assigned to his career in the Presidency need not be regretted, in view of the recent extended treatment of this theme by Mr. Henry Adams. The most interesting part of the book is that which deals with the eleven years intervening between Jefferson's return from France and his first election to the Presidency. It is the author's comments on this period of Jefferson's life to which we shall confine ourselves in the present notice."

"It has come to pass that Jefferson's individual character has powerfully contributed to form that of his country. How true this is will be evident when one recalls how many of his personal ideas and purposes have become national and permanent. Liberal education, liberal politics, liberal religion; a free press; America for Americans; faith in the simple arts of peace, in science, in material progress, in popular rule, in popular honesty, in Government economy; no kings, no caste, room for the oppressed of all nations; hostility to monopolies, the divorce of Government from banks, from pet corporations, and from every form of paternalism; foreign friendship and intercourse without foreign alliances; the gradual propagation of republican ideas on this Western hemisphere, while gently pushing Europe out; meagre force establishments; meagre preparations for war in time of peace; a leaning toward militia and State volunteers for defense in emergencies rather than dependence upon national troops and praetorian guards; faith in the indefinite expansion of the Union and of the practice of self-government upon this Continent, to the ultimate complete exclusion of monarchical institutions: all this, though others also have inculcated some of the maxims, is Jeffersonism, and Jeffersonism is Americanism."

* Thomas Jefferson. Pp. 247. New York: Dodd, Mead, & Co. 1893.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

The seventieth birthday of Miss Yonge has been marked by a presentation to her from admirers in all parts of the world. An album containing 5,000 autographs and criticisms of her writings was left on her birthday at her house in the village of Otterbourne, Hampshire. On the front page is the following inscription, in an illuminated border:

"Charlotte Mary Yonge—We offer our hearty congratulations on your seventieth birthday, and desire to express to you the great

enjoyment that we have received from your writings, and our belief that they have done much good in this generation. August 11, 1893."

Among the signatures are those of the Archbishop of York, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Earl of Selborne, Viscount Wolmer, the Bishops of London, Manchester, Salisbury, Chester, Bath and Wells, Chichester, Leicester, Reading, Southwell, Cape Town, Connecticut, and St. Helena, Bishops Selwyn, Jenner, and Hobhouse, the Deans of Winchester, Windsor, and Salisbury, Canon Scott Holland, the Warden of Keble College, Mr. Balfour, and several members of Mr. Gladstone's family, besides the local clergy and gentry. The Queen of Italy sent a large photograph of herself, bearing her autograph and accompanied by a congratulatory note.—*London Academy*.

M. Sarcey furnishes a solution of the mystery involved in the annual publication of a new volume of Victor Hugo's poems—rather poor poems, it may be said. While living in Guernsey, he says, Hugo was in the habit of composing endless verses in the course of his morning walks. These he put on paper and preserved, and during his life selected and published what he considered the best. Now his merciless executors are publishing the others, bringing out eight volumes in as many years; and there remain enough in MS. to make many more annual volumes! At this rate, a man may fill his library with a set of Hugo's works.

It is very rarely that one hears of a German professor that he has left a little fortune. It is, therefore, a surprise to learn that the enlightened professor of philosophy, Dr. J. Frohschammer, whose death was recently announced, has bequeathed a large amount of money to the University of Munich for the foundation of scholarships.

One does not often meet a neater characterization than that of the word slang attributed by Mr. Brander Matthews to Professor Lounsbury, of Yale: "Slang is an effort on the part of the users of language to say something more vividly, strongly, concisely, than the language itself permits." It may be added that when the effort succeeds, the word lives; when it fails, the word is soon marked "an archaic vulgarity."

BOOKS OF THE WEEK.

AMERICAN AND ENGLISH.

- Atonement the Fundamental Fact of Christianity. Newman Hall, L.L.B., D.D. (Edin.). Fleming H. Revell Co., New York and Chicago. Cloth, 75c.
- Carmina Mariana. An English Anthology in Verse from Chaucer to Tennyson in Honour of, or in Relation to, the Blessed Virgin Mary. Edited by Orby Shipley, M.A. Spottiswoode & Co., London. Cloth, 10s. 6d.
- Chronicles of the Sid, or The Life and Travels of Adelia Gates. Adela E. Orpen. Fleming H. Revell Co., New York and Chicago. Cloth, illus., \$2.
- Dust and Laurels: A Study of Nineteenth-Century Womanhood. Mary L. Pendered. Griffith, Farrar, & Co., London. Cloth, 2s.
- English History for American Readers. Thomas Wentworth Higginson and Edward Channing. Longmans, Green, & Co. Cloth, teacher's price, \$1.20.
- Four Centuries After; or, How I Discovered Europe. Ben Holt. Brentano's, Cloth, \$1.50.
- Gelele, King of Dahomey. A Mission to. Sir Richard F. Barton. Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent, & Co., London. Cloth, 2 Vols., 12s.
- Joseph Zalmonale. Edward King. Lee & Shepard, Boston. Cloth, \$1.25. A story of New York east-side life.
- London Houses (Memorable). A Handy Guide. Wilmot Harrison. Sampson Low, Marsten, & Co., London. Cloth, illus., 2s. 6d.
- Philosophy (Natural). An Introduction to. Designed as a Text-Book in Physics for the Use of Students in College. By Denison Olmsted, L.L.D., revised by E. S. Snell, L.L.D., and R. G. Kimball, Ph.D. Fourth Revised Edition, by Samuel Sheldon, Ph.D. (Würzburg), Professor of Physics and Electrical Engineering, Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. Baker & Taylor Co. Price, for introduction, \$2.50. Copies for examination mailed to Professors upon receipt of \$2.
- Pilgrimage to Al-Medina and Mecca. Sir Richard F. Barton. Memorial Edition. Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent, & Co., London. Cloth, 2 Vols., illus., 12s.
- Prayer-Book (The); Considered Especially in Reference to the Romish System. Nineteen Sermons and The Lord's Prayer. Nine Sermons, Preached in the Chapel of Lincoln's Inn, in 1848. By Frederick Denison Maurice. Macmillan & Co., London. New Edition. Cloth, 3s. 6d.
- Recent Economic Changes, and Their Effect on the Production and Distribution of Wealth and the Well-Being of Society. David A. Wells. President American Social Science Association. D. Appleton & Co. Cloth, \$2.
- Standard of Value. William Leighton Jordan. Longmans, Green, & Co., London. Cloth, 6s. *The Finance Chronicle* says that this book is "a lucid statement and clear case for bimetallicists."
- Tennyson, The Message of. A Sermon in Westminster Abbey, April 30, 1893. By William Boyd Carpenter, D.D., Bishop of Ripon. Macmillan & Co., London. 1s.
- United States (The)—A Political History. Professor Goldwin Smith. Macmillan & Co. Cloth, \$2.
- Vikram and the Vampire; Tales of Hindu Devilry. Sir Richard F. Barton. Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent, & Co., London. Cloth, illus., 6s.

The Press.

EFFECT OF REPEAL.

The Way of Deliverance at Hand.

The Inquirer (Ind. Rep.), Philadelphia.—The effect on business will be electrical. It was reflected in the money markets and stock exchanges yesterday, and will soon influence every avenue of trade for the better. Indeed, the practical assurance of the stoppage of silver purchases, which has been felt for the past ten days, has had a notable effect. Currency is more plentiful, suspended banks are resuming business, solvent banks are making loans to some extent, and many industrial plants are starting work once more. The future is bright, indeed, if Congress does not spoil it by ill-advised action on the tariff. . . . Lift up your hearts, for the days of our desolation seem ended, and the return of prosperity seems assured. Senators, act promptly.

Will not Cure.

The Globe-Democrat (Rep.), St. Louis.—The repeal of that portion of the Sherman Law which authorizes monthly purchases of silver is unquestionably desirable, but the financial problem does not stop there, as the case now stands. If such relief had been furnished last winter, or even last spring directly after the inauguration of Cleveland, it would probably have been sufficient to allay popular apprehension and prevent the serious depression that has since ensued; but it is too late now to settle the matter by the mere removal of what is regarded as the principal source of trouble. Granting that the Sherman Act is the sole cause of the prevailing stagnation and distrust—which is not at all certain—the situation has now reached a stage of confusion and complication that calls for something more than the repeal of that measure. Remedial legislation is demanded in addition to what would have answered the purpose several months ago. The preventive treatment was not applied in time, and so the disease was allowed to develop and extend until it has assumed an acute form, and other means of dealing with it have become imperative. It is not enough to simply do now what should have been done at an earlier day. That is yet worth doing, but that alone will not effect a cure.

The Effect Exaggerated.

The Tribune (Rep.), New York.—It is probable the effect of this measure [the Wilson Bill] will be much exaggerated in public estimation. Already it is deemed by many a sufficient reason for buying stocks and products, and by others an encouragement for making loans. Though it has not yet passed the Senate, the great majority in the House is commonly accepted as assurance that the Bill will go through the Senate quickly. It is possible that this is a mistake, but the impression has its effect. The damage done by silver purchases has been largely sentimental, the result of the apprehension of business men here and abroad rather than of the Law itself. So it is likely that the effects of the repeal will be largely sentimental. If the influence of that measure on capitalists of this and other countries is what may be reasonably expected, material benefits will be realized from the vote of the House, perhaps before the measure has been acted upon in the Senate at all. . . . It is not safe to count too largely on the sentimental influence of any measure. In business matters popular impression shifts with almost incredible rapidity, and the very men who think it wise to buy to-day, because silver-purchases are about to be stopped by act of Congress, are liable to sell to-morrow, because the issue of new Treasury-notes is about to be stopped by Act of Congress. At first blush the effect of the Repeal Bill is altogether favorable. In the business world it will go far to strengthen confidence, may release a considerable part of the funds locked up, and may

encourage not a little buying by foreign investors. On the other hand, it is to be expected that the very magnitude of the majority for the Bill in the House will strengthen the impression that some other measure, not by any means wise or safe, is to follow as a part of the Democratic plan. It must also be remembered that an unknown and yet large part of the existing disturbance springs from uncertainty in regard to the tariff, and that uncertainty, Congress has done nothing to remove, but only brings nearer by putting the silver question out of the way.

An Immediate Improvement.

The Sentinel (Dem.), Indianapolis.—Wheat, corn, and provisions, all show an advance that is certainly predicated on the faith in an immediate improvement of the money-market on the repeal of the Purchase Law. That faith is the inevitable forerunner of the confidence whose return is desired. The voice of all business and agricultural interest, therefore, calls to the Senate for speedy action in the same line. It is very probable that these considerations will have weight.

The Evening Post (Ind.), New York.—The effects of this vote on the business of the country will be healing and restorative. Those who are actually down will not immediately get on their feet. There has been too much dislocation of machinery to put all in working order again at once. But we anticipate a much speedier revival and return to normal conditions than has ever been observed after a panic as severe and wide-spread as this has been. There was some cause for panic conditions aside from lack of confidence in the standard of value, but it was not sufficient, in our judgment, to produce a panic in which the banks would be obliged to club their resources in the form of loan-certificates, still less to cause a premium on currency over bankable funds. We now look for the early disappearance of this premium, which will be evidence of the cessation of hoarding.

The Clouds Are Clearing Away.

The Financier, New York.—The clouds are clearing away rapidly from the financial horizon, and the storm is drifting to leeward, never again to return, it is to be hoped, invested with the same destructive force and energy which has characterized the recent monetary cyclone. . . . *The Financier* has, during the whole of the recent difficulty, been a bull on the situation, because it was a firm believer in the recuperative power of the American people, and because it realized that public confidence must be restored as soon as it was known that the days of the Sherman Silver-Purchasing Law of 1890 were positively numbered, and that the flow of money to the United States, in payment for its diversified products had commenced in earnest, and that additions were being made through the National banks to the circulating medium of the country.

The Monetary Crisis Passed.

The Tribune (Rep.), Minneapolis.—Yesterday's New York bank-statement was the most significant and the most favorable that the country has seen in many months. The showing made was indeed phenomenal. A comparison of yesterday's statement with that of the corresponding week two months ago, causes the significance of the improvement to stand out almost startlingly. . . . As against a decrease of \$3,294,825 in the reserve of the corresponding week in June, last week shows the heavy gain of \$5,308,125. As against a decrease of \$6,400,000 in the specie and legal tenders of the week ending June 24, yesterday's statement shows a gain of \$5,350,000. As against a decrease of over \$8,000,000 in the deposits of the week in June, yesterday showed the deposits increasing. As against a steadily declining circulation in June, last week shows a circulation advanced over \$1,000,000 over that of the preceding week, which in turn was \$700,000 better than the week before. There

could be no more significant evidence than the above that the financial tide has turned, and not only that, but that is turned in a strong, decisive current possessing both volume and momentum. The favorable statement of one week ago showed that the crisis was passed.

The Public Ledger (Rep.), Philadelphia.—As soon as it became evident that the House, following the suggestion of President Cleveland, would vote to repeal the purchasing-clause of the Sherman Act, and thus put a stop to the drift towards a silver basis, confidence began to return and the money-market became easier. The big majority for repeal in the House helped to improve the feeling, and now that it has only become a question of days when the Senate shall complete the good work, hoarded funds are getting back into the current of circulation and the premium of currency has virtually disappeared. The money-crisis (which is not to be confounded with the industrial depression) has almost passed away, and will disappear altogether when Congress shall have completed its work of making the return to a silver standard impossible.

Will Restore Confidence in Europe.

The Picayune (Dem.), New Orleans.—This will give an assurance that the United States Government will be able to maintain the parity of silver coined and uncoined in its vaults. This assurance, being fully satisfactory to foreign creditors, who hold a very great share of American indebtedness, ought to open their coffers and reestablish an activity in dealing in American securities. When the European money-vaults shall be unlocked, the opening of those in the United States will soon follow. European distrust brought on the trouble. The London money market rules the world, and when London discredited our ability to maintain gold payment the flow of gold to Europe over and above the ordinary demands of commerce commenced. So soon as American financiers shall realize that Europe has regained confidence they will take heart and open the vaults.

Don't Expect Too Much.

The Tribune (Rep.), Detroit.—With the passage of the Wilson Bill by the House, presaging as it does the ultimate concurrence of the Senate in the same or a similar measure, there should occur an augmentation of the slight improvement in the general financial situation which began to be noticeable last week. There are a number of indications that the tide of financial stress has turned in a favorable direction, and although the people should be cautioned against expecting too much from the mere repeal of the Silver-Purchase Act, the action of the House cannot fail to have a reassuring effect upon financial operations. . . . It could be wished that there was as much certainty regarding the future of other financial legislation and of tariff legislation as there is regarding the repeal of the Silver-Purchase Act. The perfect conditions of prosperity cannot be restored by temporary legislation, and certainly not by any other legislation that the Democratic Party has hitherto proposed. But the immediate distress of the country so far as it is dependent on the contraction of credit and the hoarding of currency can be very sensibly relieved by the temporary expedient repeal of the Silver Purchase Act and the stoppage of silver-purchases, and this relief should be felt at once. Yet so much depends upon the action of the individuals composing the financial community, whose beliefs, fears, and hopes constitute confidence or the lack of it, that perhaps more is to be expected from this source than from legislative action in restoring healthful financial conditions.

Banks Resume.

The Press (Rep.), Philadelphia.—The gratifying list of banks resuming shows the effect upon credit and confidence worked by the repeal of the Sherman Act in the House, and its approaching repeal in the Senate. This is the first effect. It is not the only one. The

United States produces yearly about 55,000,000 ounces of silver, in 1892 about 58,000,000 ounces. At current prices last year's product is worth about \$40,600,000. Under the policy begun by the Bland Act and continued by the Sherman Act, the Government has purchased nearly this entire output. Now this silver product will go abroad and add to the balance of trade in favor of this country, and gold will come in return. To date, the mere agitation for repeal has nearly doubled our exports of silver this year, as compared with last, and repeal will probably add from \$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000 a year to our exports of silver, which will go abroad as merchandise. This will meet an equivalent import of merchandise or of gold, and improve by this amount the "balance of trade." In addition, the confidence in our currency created by the action now taken at Washington is certain to improve the position of our securities in London. The few listed on the London Stock Exchange lost \$35,000,000 in value when India demonetized silver, because they were associated with silver securities. Now that they are placed on a secure gold basis they are certain to recover in value and to be in steadily increasing demand. This will lead to an export of securities, and this will bring an import of gold just as the import of securities in 1890 brought an export of gold.

"A Handsome Send-Off."

The Standard-Union (Rep.), Brooklyn.—The House has made known for all time that we are not going to debase our dollars; that no scheme of discredit can win; that we will go on paying debts in the parity of values under which they were contracted; that silver and paper, all currency, is to be as good as gold, now and forever; that life-insurance policies, savings-bank deposits, other bank-deposits, building-association accumulations, goods on hand, incomes, wages, are not to be cut down 50 per cent., or any other per cent., that if European capital is invested in this country, it is safe; and the brokers are buying our securities now for the European markets, knowing perfectly that there will be a steady and increased demand. The next thing will be the currency that has been hoarded by the people and the banks will be released; while meantime new gold pieces and new National bank-notes are turned out according to the full capacity of the mints, and of the Government presses and clerks to produce the notes, that are just as good after the bank that issues them breaks as before. Let the Senate blow and be blown. The silver question is settled. This is not all that is essential to salvation, but it is a chapter of excellent history, and will give the country a handsome send-off.

Fix the Tariff Also.

The Commercial Gazette (Rep.), Cincinnati.—It now remains to be seen what effect this will have upon restoring financial confidence. We have no doubt that it is a step in the right direction, but only a step. If it could now be authoritatively announced that the tariff would not be tinkered with, or at least that it would be promptly acted upon, in order that uncertainty should not be continued, we might look for the immediate resumption of business, the reopening of factories, the revolving of wheels and the buzzing of spindles. Will Congress add this assurance to that which results from the overwhelming vote in favor of sound money? Much has been gained by the action of the House of Representatives yesterday; this, we may feel sure, will be followed by the action of the Senate in the same direction. But the end has not yet been reached. Will the Democratic majority in Congress follow the example of the Republican minority on the silver question, and thus give additional assurances to the country in favor of stability and against the continuance of uncertainty? We shall see. The country, irrespective of party, urged an early vote on the silver question; the same country now urges early action on the tariff question. The postponement

of the latter question means the continuance of that distrust which closes factories, depresses capital engaged in industries, stops the wheels and looms and spindles, and adds daily to the number of unemployed wage-earners. No matter what the weather may be in Washington, or however anxious members of Congress may be for a recess, it must be apparent to every intelligent observer that immediate action is demanded. For this, responsibility rests with the Democratic Party; it has been, by the people, placed in full control, and by the people it will be called upon to account for its stewardship.

"Bimetallism Our Salvation."

The Labor Tribune (organ of American Federation of Labor), Pittsburgh, Pa.—The repeal, if it shall go through the Senate, does not mean anything bad, provided it be not followed by anti-silver legislation. This is a matter to be guarded against carefully, firmly, persistently. Bimetallism is the only earthly salvation of the people, and they must insist upon the Nations adopting through an international conference a thorough system of finance on the bimetallic basis. Otherwise they will be in the hands of the professional money-lenders, and their labor and the results of their labor be always at the mercy of that merciless and comparatively small class.

A Surrender to England.

The American Nonconformist (People's), Indianapolis.—The Wilson Bill has passed the House of Representatives, and the American flag has been hauled down from the south wing of the national capitol. The terms of "Unconditional Surrender" have been ignominiously accepted, and henceforth, so far as these men are able, the financial affairs of the United States are to be administered from Lombard street. But one argument has been used, and that was the one of necessity. Our English masters had clutched the throat of American commerce and manufacture, and the terms were unconditional repeal of the Sherman Act or starve.

Will not Hurt Silver.

The Gazette (Rep.), Colorado Springs, Col.—As to the effect of the vote on silver, we do not believe the price will be depressed by it, if at all, for more than a few days. The Sherman Act has done no good to silver. It has treated the white metal as a mere commodity, and under its operation the price has been going down steadily. Its repeal cannot hurt the silver cause. It will only clear the way for a measure which will benefit silver and will benefit the country, and which will be far more satisfactory to the people of this and other silver-producing States than the Sherman Act ever has been or could be. A continuance of present conditions, by means of filibustering in the Senate, cannot benefit Colorado nor help the silver cause. Instead, it would tend to alienate friends of that cause, and create enmities which would injure us in any future effort toward rehabilitating the white metal. The best thing to do is to take a vote and let us see where we stand—to get us disentangled from the present unsatisfactory position, so that a fresh start can be made.

The President's Influence.

The News (Dem.), Denver, Col.—President Cleveland exhausted every means within his reach to influence the result. The use which has been made of Presidential patronage to mould legislation by the debauchment of character is new in American history and should carry with it such a stain of infamy as will make it an undesirable precedent for future action. A potential factor in the vote has been the abuse of money in misleading a large element of the business population as to the merits of the question at issue. An army of clerks have been engaged for months in falsifying the situation through mailed circulars as a supplement to the work done by a subsidized press. Through these agencies a wide impression has been made that the financial troubles of the day, in-

cluding the bank and business wreckage, have been caused by a Law which has been in force since June, 1890, and was attended only by prosperous conditions until last Spring, when it was made the scapegoat by conspirators who require its unconditional repeal in order to establish gold monometallism in the United States. By such shameful perversion of the truth an immense pressure has been brought to bear on Congress through commercial channels.

The West Will Retaliate.

The Republican (Rep.), Denver, Col.—Only three Republicans east of the Missouri river voted for free coinage, one from Wisconsin, one from Michigan, and one from Illinois. All the Eastern Republicans voted with the Administration forces for the unconditional repeal of the purchasing-clause of the Sherman Law, and against the further use of silver as money in this country on any terms. When the Administration undertakes to enact a Tariff Law in accordance with its platform pledge on that subject, Eastern Republicans may as well expect to find that their Western brethren, in the Senate at least, will go in for retaliation, inasmuch as they could not secure reciprocity on the coinage question. If we of the West must suffer the evils of contracting circulation, our brethren in the East will be given an opportunity, in so far as we can contribute to that end, to enjoy the benefits of a tariff for revenue only, especially if the Republican Senators from the East are as indifferent to the future welfare of their party as the Republican members from that section proved themselves to be yesterday. . . . A great effort will be made to force early action in the Senate, and all the agencies and influences which carried the day in the House will be enlisted in that effort, but Senators are not easily stampeded and we have no fear that the bimetallics will allow themselves to be forced to vote on the question until they get ready. In any event the battle for the complete restoration of silver to its old place and value as money in this country has only just begun.

POWDERLY'S OPEN LETTER TO GROVER CLEVELAND.

[Condensed from *The Journal of the Knights of Labor, Philadelphia.*]

Mr. Powderly opens his communication by drawing the President's attention to the section of the Democratic Party platform which pledged it to the coinage of both gold and silver without discriminating against either metal or charge for mintage, and to the rendering of the dollar unit of coinage of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, either by international agreement or by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals. He then goes on to say:

To the mind of the ordinary citizen that was a plain, unequivocal declaration in favor of bimetallicism. It went even further and demanded that paper money should stand on an equal footing with gold and silver. Whatever may have been the design of those who framed that resolution as to the future, it was their desire to give out the impression that it meant just what it said, and the American people, acting in that belief, gave you the majority in the electoral vote. Both the Republican and the People's Party in their platforms equally declared for the free and unlimited coinage of silver. Thus, with the country practically unanimous in its expressed desire to maintain the two metals on an equal footing in the coinage of the Nation, it would seem that the Executive could not conscientiously or consistently advocate or recommend a change of policy.

If the Democratic platform was not intended to be a "cowardly makeshift" for the purpose

of catching votes, it should be lived up to in letter and spirit.

When you were elected, this country was enjoying an era of prosperity. Trade and commerce flourished, crops were good; there was no fear of war, pestilence, or famine, and there were work and food enough for all. Now we find millions of laborers—"the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency," with starvation stalking but one week in advance of them.

When the stock of gold which we possessed was reduced by the drains made upon it to make good the obligations to the Bank of England, the wealthy men of this country found their profit in decrying the Sherman Act as the cause. If it were the cause, why is gold returning to us, as in other years, while the Sherman Act is still on the statutes? Imbued with the idea that the great mass of the people could be deceived, the avowed organs of the money power begun to spread broadcast a feeling of discontent, and with it came the run on the banks. Those who withdrew their money were workmen and men of small means, a fact to which I would draw your attention. When labor withdrew its savings the employers could no longer borrow money and were obliged to shut down. This proves that labor is more important and should receive more consideration than capital. A careful reading of your message before Congress on the 8th of this month, discloses the fact that while you urge the repeal of the so-called Sherman Act, you offer no substitute, no remedy for the present distressing state of affairs. You are silent as the tomb on the most vital of all questions—What shall be the currency of the future? It is claimed and justly, that if the Sherman Act be unconditionally repealed you will deserve the credit. It is believed that a majority of Congress was elected on a free-silver platform, but on assembling at Washington they were confronted with an argument more powerful than the wishes of constituents or the voice of principle. That argument faces the Legislator in two words—Federal Patronage. It has been openly proclaimed that the Congressman or Senator of Democratic faith who would not act with the Administration in opposition to the expressed sentiments of the platform on which you and they were elected, would be ignored in the distribution of patronage.

Such a proceeding is fraught with danger to the country. The industrial element of the Nation stands overwhelmingly for the free-coinage of silver; and this letter is addressed to you in the hope that you will recommend to Congress to restore silver to its time-honored place in the coinage of the Nation.

THE HOME-RULE BILL.

The British House of Commons, by a vote of 301 to 267, passed the Irish Home-Rule Bill.

Injustice to Ireland.

The Sun, New York.—The Bill now goes to the Lords, and they are certain to reject it, but the great fact remains that the elected representatives of the United Kingdom have solemnly declared that the Act of Union is unjust to Ireland, and that the injustice ought to be repaired by the creation of an Irish Legislature. This is one of the most memorable events in English history, and it reflects the highest honor upon the Prime Minister whose name will be forever linked with it, upon the Irish Nationalists who have unwaveringly pleaded for a restoration of their country's rights, and upon the body of Liberals who have hearkened to their plea. It has taken upward of half a century to convince the British conscience that a great wrong was committed in extinguishing the Dublin Parliament, and that nothing but a recovery of the powers of self-rule once possessed would satisfy the Irish people. . . . The moral significance of this event must be

obvious to every friend of Ireland. Had Mr. Gladstone's Bill been beaten in the popular branch of the British Legislature, the Home-Rule cause would have been ruined. It could not have survived a second defeat at the hands of the people's representatives. As things are now, although the measure is certain to be rejected by the House of Lords, and although Mr. Gladstone may fail to retain a majority on his appeal to the constituencies, nothing will be irreparably lost. The House of Commons has recorded its conviction, that a more or less complete repeal of the Act of Union is required by justice, and, therefore, the agitation for repeal will never cease in the United Kingdom.

Gladstone's Speech.

The Times, Brooklyn.—Mr. Gladstone's speech in closing the debate on the Irish Home-Rule Bill in the House of Commons last night shows that the great leader has sustained the toil and turmoil of a session almost unprecedented in Parliamentary annals for length and importance, without any impairment of his intellectual or physical strength. It was a masterly vindication of the principles of the measure and a conclusive reply to those who, ignoring the plain facts of contemporary history, have derided and denounced the Home-Rule Bill as a revolutionary experiment. Mr. Gladstone pointed to the experience of the United States, of Austria-Hungary, of Norway and Sweden, and of the British colonies to show that the most ample and untrammelled autonomy on the part of States living under one allegiance is not inconsistent with, but rather conducive to, imperial unity. . . . The hostility of the House of Lords cannot long defer the final triumph of the present large and fruitful installment of justice to Ireland—it may result in making that installment a nearer approach to a full measure of justice—and the Irish people will soon regain control of their own affairs.

What Next?

The World, New York.—The first rejection by the Lords is certain. After that, what will the Queen do? How long will the Lords stand out? How much further will Mr. Gladstone's own followers in the House of Commons permit him to go for the full accomplishment of the great purpose and desire of his old age, for the consummation of the crowning effort of his long and illustrious career? The Tory or Unionist contention is that no force should be exerted upon the Lords to compel an acquiescence of the Upper Chamber in the decision of the Commons. In the first place, a demand is made for a dissolution. The Unionists argue that the constituencies have not passed upon the Home-Rule Bill. . . . Another Unionist plan is still more extraordinary. It is urged if Mr. Gladstone refuses to dissolve, and appeal to the country that the Queen shall exercise an ancient royal prerogative and dismiss the present Ministry. If the Queen should follow this advice she would probably hear from the people much more quickly than they could possibly speak through an election. . . . Mr. Gladstone, however, is an adroit diplomat. He dominates his party with a power that is almost absolute, and it is fairly certain that when Parliament comes together after its rest, the discontent on which the Unionists are counting will not exist. Mr. Gladstone will probably have his own way, and his way will be to send the Bill to the Lords a second time to act as is most consistent with their own ideas of self-preservation.

A Triumph for the Grand Old Man.

The Tribune, New York.—Mr. Gladstone's majority is not great, but it serves. The Home-Rule Bill has at last been passed by the House of Commons. The vote stood 301 to 267—a majority of 34. This marks the close of one stage in the prolonged struggle to secure a reasonable degree of freedom and autonomy for the people of Ireland; but not a decisive stage. The House of Lords is certain to reject the measure, and what will then follow

is uncertain. The result thus far is a great triumph for the Grand Old Man. Many will be the hopes that he may be permitted to see the end of which this is the beginning.

The Evening Post, New York.—For the proper background to bring out in its true proportions Mr. Gladstone's triumph last night in passing the Home-Rule Bill, we must look back to 1886. On June 8th of that year his first Bill was thrown out by a majority of thirty, and the appeal to the country left him in a minority by more than one hundred votes. Many causes have contributed to bring about the historic victory which now has crowned his determined fight of seven years against tremendous odds. Some of them are wrapped up in his fascinating and impressive personality, and some in the general advance of Liberal ideas in England. But the main cause is undoubtedly the perception by the English people of the truth which Mr. Gladstone has made the burden of speech after speech—the truth, namely, that coercion always demonstrates its own failure, and that the only remedy left open is in the way of conciliation and yielding to the national aspirations of the Irish. This remedy may not prove successful, but if it does not, then there is no possibility of any other, and the whole problem of governing Ireland must be given up as insoluble. This is the file which the Tories have been gnawing for seven years, and it is on this that their teeth have been broken.

An Advance Toward Federation.

The Commercial Advertiser, New York.—The final passage of the Home Rule Bill through the British House of Commons—no matter what its fate may be among the Peers—is a striking mark of the advance of British sentiment toward the idea of federation. It is one form of what is called "local option," of the principle of which this Federal Union is the most conspicuous example. It is a recognition that men who are governed have both interest and right in determining the character of the rule which shall touch them most intimately in the ordinary relations of life. . . . It is the steady growth of recognition of this political truth that lies at the bottom of most of the changes in European Governments during the past fifty years. The failure to understand it and give it practical application has contributed in large measure to past failures of attempts at republicanism in France, and constitutes the chief internal danger the present French Republic has to encounter. And, most significant of all, it is this principle more than any other one upon which men must depend in the future to resist socialistic tendencies, shown in the "Nationalist" and other movements. . . . It is a curious speculation how far Mr. Gladstone and his followers are conscious that what they have just done is in the nature of a vindication of the principle on which the American Republic is built, and which alone has kept it alive through the first troubled century.

Democracy versus the House of Lords.

[Harold Frederic, London correspondent of *The Times*, New York]

Home Rule as a predominant issue was really wound up and finished last night [Sept. 1]. We are at last really through with all those thousands upon thousands of stale speeches and worn out arguments, mock heroics, lies interminable, platitudes, and egotistical hysterics which for seven weary years have been passing for discussion of the Irish question. Yes, thank Heaven, it has come to an end. Politicians speak as if there were to be still other years of the same sickening thing all over again. They are mistaken. Audiences now will not listen to any more Home-Rule orations. Their minds are made up either for or against. What they want now is a good, hot, straight talk about Democracy versus the House of Lords. That

to-day is as preëminent among the issues as Home Rule was yesterday.

Already one sees it is going to be an exciting fight, full of uproar, fisticuffs, and loud-lunged enthusiasm, an altogether different thing from what we have been having these past dozen Irish years. There will be less eloquence, no doubt, but much more British local color; fewer tears and curses, but a great deal more beer. If the Lords have the sense to stop fighting before bad blood is aroused they will not be much the worse for the encounter, and perhaps may even have secured a fresh lease of life for their anomalous, absurd, but still very characteristically insular institution. But, if they go on past the danger line—that is to say, if they keep up the stupid, hopeless struggle until Gladstone dies—things will grow savage in a twinkling.

This aged man's grip on the popular imagination grows now into the fringes of the supernatural. The sweeping change of London's attitude toward him seemed strange enough six months ago, but now it has become fairly astonishing. Last night, long after midnight, all the open spaces and streets about Westminster were packed with admiring crowds, gathered for the sole purpose of seeing his closed brougham pass on the way home, and their roars of cheering when it did pass could be heard far away at Temple Bar. These shouts and acclamations from the populace are better worth remembering than anything inside the Houses of Parliament.

The Attack on the House of Lords.

[Geo. W. Smalley, London correspondent of *The Tribune*, New York.]

You will find in *The Daily Chronicle*, of August 15, an article which may serve as keynote to the coming campaign against the House of Lords. This paper is an important Gladstonian organ—much the ablest Gladstonian organ in London—with a strong dash of something more than Radicalism; it is even more Socialistic than Radical. . . . The Upper Chamber consists, in his view, simply of 500 landlords; "individually as negligible as any other too proud, idle, luxurious, and in the main stupid and frivolous men who can be gathered from any society in the civilized world." They are going to commit the unspeakable sin of using their constitutional right to reject a Home-Rule Bill which the House of Commons, by help of gag and guillotine, will ere long have passed.

They have done wicked things before now. "They rejected the Compensation for Disturbance Bill; they mutilated the Act of 1881; on their guilty heads lies the blood that has been spilt, the misery that has been endured in Ireland for the last twelve years." The rest of England is fairly respectable, has a thousand interests, comprises mechanics, farmers, laborers, sailors, shop-keepers, "the whole busy fabric of modern civilization." Only the Lords are utterly vile. The House of Lords stands but for two "interests," "rent and snobbery." Some of "these 500 persons" have "abhorrent memories" behind them. There are Castlereaghs and Clanricardes, and there are faithless Whigs like the Duke of Devonshire, "lifelong enemies of the people like Lord Salisbury," and there are "mere low evil-livers and racecourse notoriety." Such is the motley throng which "possesses the supreme constitutional balance in our England." No terms are to be kept with these "lords and lackeys, vulgar, out-of-date appanages of an impossible social system. They have simply got to go."

This will give you some notion of the nature of the attack presently to be expected on the House of Lords. It is to be something more than an attack on a political system; on a venerable constitutional body. It is to be an attack on the men who compose the Upper Chamber as well as on the Chamber itself. The individual members of it are to be held up to hatred and perhaps to vengeance. English nobles are perhaps to share the fate which of the French nobles at the end of the last century—they may be robbed and murdered.

LABOR DAY.

Of Little Significance.

The Times (Dem.), New York.—While it were a "very cynical asperity" to object to the making a holiday of the first Monday of September, there does not seem to be any special sense or virtue in calling it Labor Day. It was recommended, we believe, under this name, for adoption in this State by that horny-handed son of toil and friend of toilers, as of all other numerous classes of persons who have votes, Mr. David B. Hill, then Governor of New York. It was a day set apart for Labor to "show its power" and to turn out in processions of such vast size as should convince politicians, if not other persons, of the justice of its claims. But Labor, in place of showing its power, has preferred to show its sense. It flees from the crowded city early in the morning, if it have not found it practicable to flee on Sunday or on Saturday, to return late at night. To tramp around the streets behind brass bands and to listen to harangues from agitators is not Labor's notion of a rational way of spending a holiday.

Workingmen's Day.

The Herald (Ind. Dem.), New York.—A labor demonstration in a European capital is apt to be an occasion for governmental and popular anxiety. The great parade of workingmen in New York and Brooklyn yesterday gave the public authorities and the people no more concern than would a Sunday-school procession. It was not a demonstration of the unemployed or the aggrieved, but an outpouring of wage-earners celebrating the day set apart by the State in recognition of the dignity of labor and the standing of the laborer. It was a characteristic parade of American workingmen, creditable alike to themselves and to the country. While the State and the Nation have done much to protect the interests, enlarge the rights, and better the condition of the toiling masses, much yet remains to be done. In recent years nothing has proved so detrimental to this class of the people as the financial folly of the general Government, the protection humbug, and immigration. The popular edict has already gone forth for the repeal of the ruinous Silver-Purchase Law, and that edict must be obeyed. The party in power is pledged to tariff revision, and is expected to begin the work in earnest as soon as the country has had a needed rest from the exciting ordeal through which it has just passed. As for immigration, that will have to be restricted so as to check the influx of foreign cheap labor which for several years has been flooding the country.

The Dignity of Labor.

The Advertiser (Rep.), New York.—There ought to be a dignity in the observance of Labor Day that would make it conspicuous among holidays. Upon the men who celebrate it there rests the responsibility for the welfare of the community. . . . From them should come an inspiration which will subserve the well-being of the people in all walks of life. They should give the weight of their influence in behalf of good government. They should refuse to listen to, or be led by, the crazy lawlessness of Anarchists and Socialists, false teachers who advocate the overthrow of that which generations of patriots have established, in order that they may loot the ruins. They should not brook the insult offered by these enemies of society when they claim to be workingmen and thrust themselves and their pernicious doctrines among the real toilers of the land. . . . Nor should they permit themselves to be made the tools of that political organization which assumes that they are a "lower class" and which seeks to maintain class distinctions by the payment of low wages. They should express themselves with emphasis against any disturbance of those conditions which have made of them the best paid and most manly and intelligent workingmen in the world. They should let it be known that they will not

permit themselves to be placed in competition with the pauper labor of other lands.

Protect Labor.

The World (Dem.), New York.—The real importance of the day is that, being especially set apart for labor observances, it reminds us to look back and inquire what has been done during the past year to improve the condition of the laboring man and to promote his prosperity and happiness. This is the one country of the earth in which labor is held in honor, and in which distinguished careers and great possibilities are open to the workingman. There is in this country a genuine sympathy with the man who toils for a living, and honest legislation in this State has done much for his benefit and advancement. . . . Ought not the laws of New York, for instance, to make impossible such conspiracies as the sugar-trust and the coal-combine, which not only cast thousands into idleness, but raised the cost of necessities of life almost beyond their reach? It is well that legislators, political leaders, and those whose duty it is to administer the laws should devote Labor Day to a retrospect of the past year, to know what has been done to advance the interests and protect the rights of labor since the last anniversary was here, and what ought to be done and can be done before the next arrives.

The Lesson of the Day.

The Herald (Ind.), Boston.—If there is any one lesson that needs to be learned by both parties to industrial life, it is the lesson which is being learned to-day, and that is the common interest of employers and employed in having a sound currency and the mutual dependence of capital and labor upon one another. It is a slow lesson to learn that capital has a soul, and it is impossible in the nature of things that all capitalists should behave as if they had souls, but in the present distress the capitalists have been able to show to the industrial masses that the suffering was not all on one side, and that the stopping of mills and the cessation from various industries is due to economic and financial causes with which capitalists could no more successfully contend than could their employés. . . . It is this lesson which is being taught to-day as the new Trade-Unionism in England, and it is by the force of circumstances a lesson which is now being taught in this country by the financial stress and strain through which we are passing. . . . Much in the present partial suspension of labor has shown that the industrial toilers have not only made the best of the situation, but have borne their share of trial and suspense with equanimity and in a right spirit, and if it should be one of the results of the present financial distress that it has brought the laboring men of the country to recognize more fully than before their partnership with the investors of money on economic issues as well as in industrial work, it will be an important step toward far better industrial and economic relations in the future. This is a favorable way of regarding the present situation, and we believe it to be a true one.

The Workingman's Fight.

The Mail and Express (Rep.), New York.—This is Labor Day. It is a good time to say a few words to the workingmen of the United States on a matter of vital interest to their welfare. . . . We warn the workingmen of the United States, that, unless they promptly, boldly, and aggressively make a demand upon this Congress that the protective tariff shall be unmolested, the assault on our protected industries will speedily begin, and the workingmen will be the worst sufferers by it. There is no time to lose. . . . Instead of holding meetings and marching in parades and clamoring for municipal and State aid, the workingmen should address themselves directly to the members of Congress and demand from them a continuance of the policy of protection by which American factories have been built and by which American wages have been put upon a living plane.

WORLD'S FAIR CONGRESSES.

Part of the programme of the World's Fair was to hold at Chicago, all through the summer and autumn, a Congress "on nearly every conceivable subject that the wit of man can discover." One of these is thus described:

The Jewish Congress.

The Mail and Express, New York.—There have been a number of notable gatherings recently in Chicago, representing science, education, journalism, art, social purity, and progress, and other departments in the moral and intellectual world, but none has surpassed the Jewish Congress in the interest of its proceedings and the brilliancy of the array and display of talent which it called forth. The large Hall of Columbus was crowded with the conspicuous leaders of Jewish thought and influence in this country, and the audiences in attendance were afforded a rare treat in the able papers presented by such celebrated Jews as Rabbi I. L. Leucht, of New Orleans; Rabbi Isaac M. Wise, of Cincinnati; Rabbi G. Gottheil, of New York; Rabbi K. Kohler, of New York, and Rabbi Emil G. Hirsch, of Chicago. The splendid speech delivered by Dr. Gottheil, of this city, on Monday furnished a striking illustration of Jewish genius, and those who heard it will not soon forget the bright auguries which it suggested of the future of the Jewish race in this and other lands. He made a vigorous defense of his religious belief, but plead for a spirit of toleration and charity among all sects. He said that although the Jewish race has been persecuted for ages, a new light was now dawning, and the blessings of heaven were descending upon all nations, tribes, and tongues.

The Negro Congress.

Another of these congresses, held from the 14th to the 21st of September, was the Negro Congress, which has been styled "the most interesting and attractive of the Congresses thus far held." At the meetings of this Congress some white men spoke. "As a solid background to the discussions, such topics were treated as the history, ethnology, science, and geography of Africa, and its recent partition among the civilized nations of the world; but the chief interest attached to the sociological questions involved, and especially the condition and prospects of the African race here in America." What was said is summed up as follows:

The Independent, New York.—It was evident that neither the speakers nor the audience believed in deporting the Negro to Africa. Neither Bishop Turner nor Professor Henderson could persuade them that America is not the best rightful home of the colored American citizen. The Negro may go to Africa as a missionary—that call will appeal to him—but he will not go to escape the conditions of white prejudice or injustice here in America. No utterances could be more positive and emphatic than those made by Frederick Douglass, Dr. Ward, of *The Independent*, and other speakers, as to the right solution of what is called the Negro problem. Mr. Douglass said that the problem is chiefly a white problem—whether the white man will do his duty. Dr. Ward urged that it is not now so much a question of reparation, as whether the Christian law of absolute equality and actual fraternity shall be applied to the Negro as well as to the white man. It is very easy to say, in a general way, what is the duty which the white race of this country owes to the Negro; it is a much more difficult question to answer definitely and practically. We may say that, so far as the Constitution and laws of the United States are concerned, nearly all has been done that justice or expediency demands. The coun-

try courageously and speedily put the Negro on the same plane of citizen rights as the white man. It no longer knows any difference between the two races. The same thing is true of more than half the States; but it is not true of all. Some of the States, even in the North, retain laws forbidding the intermarriage of the races, and such laws prevail through nearly all the South. They are laws to discourage virtue and to encourage immorality. Many of the old slave States put a difference between white men and black men as soon as they enter a public conveyance. It is not a law against untidy Negroes, or those infected with small-pox, but against Negroes simply as Negroes, no matter how educated and refined. The law is a shameful offense against God's law of human brotherhood.

Parliament of Religions.

Still another Congress to be called "The Parliament of Religions" will begin on the 11th of September and continue for seventeen days. Opinions differ greatly as to the desirability of such a meeting and as to the results to be expected from it. The various views are thus stated and combated:

Christian at Work, New York.—As might have been expected, the undertaking has met with severe criticism in some quarters from Christian men, and even, we are sorry to say, with sweeping denunciation. It is claimed that the whole movement makes for rationalism and unbelief, that it will tend to degrade Christianity to a level with the lowest forms of faith. We regret to observe that some of our brethren in the religious press have gone so far as to declare the Parliament an invention of the Evil One, and its chief promoters men of mercenary and selfish aims. Such wholesale denunciation is uncharitable and wholly unwarranted and unjust. . . . For ourselves, we have faith enough in the vital power of Christianity to believe that it will suffer no harm from such contact as it will have with other forms of faith represented at this conference. The meeting will be for friendly discussion only and no proselyting, and no attempts at amalgamation or compromise have been in contemplation for a moment. It is the hope of those who have projected this enterprise that something may be accomplished towards diffusing a spirit of larger charity and broader tolerance among the adherents of the different religions of the world.

The Independent, New York.—This will be the chief of the Congresses held in connection with the World's Fair. We have given it our hearty support from the first because we believe the idea a good one. In the first place it is original. There have been great Christian conclaves, Catholic and Protestant; but there has never been an assemblage representing all religions. Here not only all shades of Christianity, but all other great beliefs are to meet, so to speak, on the same platform, and each will be permitted to speak for itself. It will be a matter of intense interest to see the representatives of the great cults of the world and hear them expound the principles of those cults. Secondly, it is in accordance with the root idea of all religions that men should be brotherly. They have had a common origin, they have common aspirations, and common destinies are before them. Christian and Jew, Buddhist and Mohammedan, though widely separated in points of belief, will sit down together as men, and compare and contrast their systems of faith, in a kindly, rational, and human way. The Parliament of Religions will be a demonstration of race brotherhood, not in absolute agreement in the great fundamentals of faith, but in personal contact and free discussion. Again, it will be a Congress for the study of Comparative Religion. This is almost a new study with the majority of our scholars. It is being pursued, with interest and profit, by a few ministers and professors among us. Missionaries have furnished most valuable materials for it.

Current Events.

Wednesday, August 30.

In the Senate, Mr. Sherman speaks in support of the Repeal Bill. . . . In the House, the debate on the report of the Committee on Rules is continued. . . . The steamship *City of Birmingham*, which, it was feared, was lost, arrives at Savannah with the wrecked passengers of the steamship *City of Savannah*. . . . Ex-Senator and Mrs. Evarts celebrate their golden wedding at their country-house at Windsor, Vt.

Mr. Gladstone moves the third reading of the Home-Rule Bill in the House of Commons. . . . Two new cases of cholera occur in Berlin; there are four deaths from the disease in Nantes, France.

Thursday, August 31.

In the Senate, Mr. Wolcott speaks against the repeal of the Sherman Law, and Mr. Caffery in favor of such Repeal. . . . Six hundred people, it is reported, lost their lives in the cyclone on the Carolina and Georgia Coasts. . . . By a collision on the Boston and Albany Railroad, thirteen persons are killed and twenty injured.

In Honolulu, a royalist dynamite plot is frustrated by Admiral Skerrett coöperating with the Provisional Government. . . . An epidemic is prevailing at the English seaport, Grimsby, which is declared to be Asiatic cholera.

Friday, September 1.

In the Senate, Mr. Vance speaks in opposition to the Repeal Bill. . . . The Equitable Mortgage Company, one of the largest corporations engaged in lending money on farm-mortgages, goes into the hands of receivers; liabilities about \$15,000,000. . . . The Treasury Department resumes the payment of paper money over its counters at Washington; for the last ten days only gold has been paid for Treasury checks. . . . Dr. Adolf Stoecker, formerly Court Chaplain to the Emperor of Germany, and the noted leader of the Anti-Semitic Party, arrives in New York City.

The House of Commons passes the third reading of the Home-Rule Bill, by a vote of 301 to 267. . . . The Russian official cholera-record for the last week shows an alarming increase of the disease.

Saturday, September 2.

In the Senate the House Repeal Bill is laid over and the Chinese Exclusion Act taken up. . . . Tsui Kno Yin, the retiring Chinese Minister takes formal leave of the President. . . . Reductions in wages cause strikes in several places in the West.

The Emperor William visits Trier and returns to a banquet at Coblenz. . . . It is made known that General Doda has received orders to march into Upper Dahomey against King Behanzin. . . . Ten thousand more coal-miners return to work in Wales and Monmouthshire.

Sunday, September 3.

A railway is robbed at Mound Valley, Kansas, and the express messenger is killed. . . . Archbishop Ireland speaks on the relations of the Roman Catholic Church to labor, before the Labor Congress in Chicago.

The Emperor William and the Crown Prince of Italy, attend a military religious service and review the troops at Metz.

Monday, September 4.

In the Senate, Mr. Cullom speaks in favor of the House Repeal Bill, and Messrs. Coke and Peffer against it. . . . The House Committee on Ways and Means begins the hearings on tariff revision. . . . New York's Day is celebrated at the World's Fair, speeches being made by Governor Flower and others. . . . Colonel Jerome Bonaparte, grand-nephew of Napoleon I., and once the candidate of a small party for the post of the Emperor of the French, dies at his country house at Beverly, Mass. . . . Labor Day is celebrated with usual parades. . . . The Carnegie Works at Homestead resume operations, and give employment to 2,000 men.

The House of Commons, under the closure, passes a resolution, introduced by Mr. Gladstone, giving the Government the whole time of the House for the rest of the session and providing for longer hours. . . . There is a report that Emin Pasha has been killed by Arabs in the Congo State. . . . The Emperor William reviews the Sixteenth Army Corps at Metz.

Tuesday, September 5.

In the Senate, Mr. Stewart speaks in opposition to the Repeal Bill; a motion is made to go into executive session which discloses an unexpected majority against Repeal. . . . The Pan-American Medical Congress is opened at Washington, by President Cleveland. . . . Governor McKinley starts the Republican campaign in Ohio, with a speech at South Salem. . . . News arrives from Lieut. Peary's expedition, which reached Bowdoin Bay, Greenland, on August 3.

Earl Spencer, in the House of Lords, moved the second reading of the Home-Rule Bill; the Duke of Devonshire moves the rejection of the Bill and makes a long speech in opposition to it; Baron Brassey, Liberal, speaks in support of the Bill. . . . The Rev. A. J. Swann gives some further details in regard to the murder of Emin Pasha.

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
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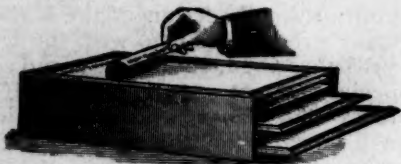
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"What! to prepare for college?"

No; to bring up, to let him grow as he ought to grow, till the time comes when he ought to prepare for college. You think him a baby yet; his mother, especially, calls him her darling and smothers him. His father is too busy to do much for him; couldn't anyhow. Both with the best of intentions. You are doing the best you know how, but you are wasting your boy. American boys are notoriously ill-mannered and backward. Everybody sees it in everybody else's children.

"Do you think my boy is going to leave his mother at eight years of age?"

I think, if he don't, he will lose the good growth of both body and mind that belongs to the age of eight to fifteen; but he will grow. You can't keep a boy from growing; if he don't grow right, he grows wrong; and you probably think he is doing well when he is only growing sappy.

"I don't agree with you. My boy needs a mother's love. I don't approve of straining the mind so young."

You are begging the question. Letting him grow as he ought to grow, and guiding him, helping him, is not straining his mind; it is training both mind and body; doing it right. A mother's love does nothing but harm to a boy when misdirected; when wisely directed, it gives him the soil and culture to grow in and with.

My school is not nearly so good as it might be; there are better in some respects; but I know of no other that does the best things for a boy so well. The five best things I can think of for every boy are: (1) to keep him well; (2) happy; (3) growing right, mind and body; (4) getting the use of both, and (5) learning what belongs to his age. Some schools do the softer parts; some do the harder parts. I know of no other that seems to do all five so well. I want to do them still better; I hope to create a demand for better bringing-up of children than can be got in any home.

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